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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, showers. Temps. 17-23 (63-73). LONDON: Thursday, showers. Temps. 18-23 (64-73). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Thursday, fair. Temps. 16-30 (61-86). FRANKFURT: Thursday, rain. Temps. 15-22 (59-72). NEW YORK: Thursday, fair. Temps. 21-29 (70-84).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 12

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria ... 4.00 Dhs. India ... Rs 10 Nigeria ... 70 K.
Austria ... 13 S. Iran ... 125 Rials Norway ... 4.00 N.Kr.
Bahrain ... 0.550 Din Israel ... 1.160.00 Oman ... 0.600 Rials
Belgium ... 26 B.Fr. Italy ... 600 Lire Portugal ... 30 Esc.
Canada ... C.$ 1.10 Jordan ... 325 Fils Qatar ... 5.50 Rials
Cyprus ... 350 Mils Kenya ... Sha. 13.00 Saudi Arabia ... 5.00 Rials
Denmark ... 5.00 D.Kr. Kuwait ... 400 Fils Spain ... 60 Ptas.
Egypt ... 75 P. Lebanon ... 03.25 Sweden ... 4.00 S.Kr.
Eire ... 30 P. Libya ... L.Din. 0.25 Switzerland ... 1.70 S.Fr.
Finland ... 4.00 F.M. Luxembourg ... 26 L.Fr. Tunisia ... 0.375 Din
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No. 30,329 ** PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1980 Established 1887

Moves Ordered By Barre to Open Up Blocked Ports

By Axel Krause

PARIS, Aug. 20 (IHT) — France's Prime Minister Raymond Barre said today that he was ordering government ministries to take all necessary steps — including the use of the French Navy — to assure free access to the nation's commercial ports that are being blockaded by groups representing the nation's 25,000 fishermen.

Citing "grave perturbations" being inflicted on the French economy by the strike action and the need to protect the national interest, notably its oil supplies, Mr. Barre said in a statement that the government would assure passage to ships seeking entry into blocked ports. He cited the Transport, Interior and Defense ministries as channels for action, adding that they would act with what he termed the "active" help of the navy.

The statement was viewed as a tough, determined response by the Barre government to not only the fishermen seeking job security, subsidies and other benefits, but also to national unions, such as the CGT (Confederation Generale du Travail) and the CFDT (Confederation Francaise Democratique du Travail), whose officials said yesterday that they view the controversy as a means to challenge the government's economic policies.

"This latest development should be interpreted as a warning," said a government spokesman tonight when asked what Mr. Barre's statement meant. He added that the government was guaranteeing fishermen the constitutional right to strike; that negotiations with union and industry representatives would continue, but that the fishermen had no right to paralyze the nation's economic life.

Controversial Move

The Socialist Party responding to Mr. Barre's tough speech, denounced his move repressive, an attack on civil liberties and warned that he would have to bear the responsibility for what happened as the result of any moves against fishermen.

Most opposition parties and union leaders were expected to follow the Socialist's lead in attacking Mr. Barre's move, observers said tonight. Indeed, some viewed it as a possible rallying point for critics of Mr. Barre's policies.

The threatened use of the navy was considered a particularly controversial move. Although the government has previously used the military in resolving labor disputes, such as those involving air controllers, it was the first time that the government has called on the navy to act in what appeared to be a strikebreaking attempt, observers said.

The government's main concern, Mr. Barre's statement said, was the blockading of the Mediterranean oil port of Fos-sur-Mer, near Marseilles, which refines and transports North African and Middle East oil and gas supplies. Earlier today fishermen stopped a 260,000-ton tanker from docking at the port.

On the Atlantic coast, fishermen also blocked the oil-refining center at Donges, according to French reports.

In Cherbourg more than 50 French, Spanish and British truckers blocked all downtown traffic to protest the blockade. They wanted ferries to carry their produce to Britain before it spoiled.

Leaders Meet

Meantime in Paris, France's Transport Minister Joel Le Theule met with union and fishing industry leaders here today in the government's first major effort to find a solution to the nation's fishing industry controversy and to end the continuing, costly blockade of French ports.

But the meeting failed to produce any agreement, as both industry and union representatives declared themselves disappointed with the session.

It was not immediately known if, and when another meeting would be scheduled, particularly in light of Mr. Barre's statement which was released several hours after the meeting in Mr. Le Theule's office began.

Throughout the day French

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Associated Press

Gdansk citizens kneel in prayer outside Lenin Shipyard gates.

Saudis Discuss Deal For Pakistan Troops

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (NYT) — Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have begun talks that could lead to an agreement under which Pakistani combat troops would be stationed on the Arabian Peninsula in return for Saudi financial aid, U.S. officials said yesterday.

The officials said that in recent weeks several senior Pakistani military officers had visited Saudi Arabia for talks on security matters. Although they said that Washington was not involved in the talks, it is known that the two Islamic governments are discussing an unusual arrangement that could result in the stationing of a Pakistani Army division, some 10,000 soldiers, in Saudi Arabia.

The Saudi government, the officials said, would pay for the military presence by giving Pakistan as much as $1 billion in economic and military aid.

While military advisers from several nations, including the United States, are now in Saudi Arabia, the government in Riyadh has traditionally opposed the presence of large numbers of foreign troops on its soil. But at the same time, the Saudi royal family is said to have become worried about instability in neighboring countries, such as Iran.

Emerging Pattern

Officials said the proposed military deal would also fit an emerging pattern in the Middle East and other regions in which militarily proficient Third World nations, such as Cuba and Pakistan, are ready to provide combat forces for political or financial gain. Although Pakistan has been defeated in conflicts with India, the country's armed forces are considered to be disciplined and highly trained.

According to U.S. officials, Pakistan has already agreed to provide military engineers and support personnel to Saudi Arabia and Pakistani fighter pilots are now working for smaller countries in the Arabian Peninsula.

Saudi Arabia, although its own army is small and inexperienced, is said to have opposed the stationing of military units from nearby countries on its territory for fear that Arabic-speaking troops would be drawn into political conspiracies directed against the royal family.

In talks in early 1979, the Carter administration hinted that it was ready to put U.S. troops into Saudi Arabia, but Riyadh is said to have also opposed this for fear that it would antagonize other Arab nations unhappy about Washington's support for Israel. Pakistan, in the view of U.S. officials, is well-suited to serve as a military partner for Saudi Arabia because it is an Islamic nation and its non-Arabic-speaking troops are unlikely to pose an internal security risk.

Pakistan has severe economic problems and since early this year is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Poles Fight to Maintain Unity

Warsaw Police Arrest 14 As Strikers Stiffen Ranks

WARSAW, Aug. 20 (AP) — Police detained 14 members of the dissident Self-Defense Committee tonight, including its leader Jacek Kuron, according to committee sources. It was one of the biggest crackdowns on dissidents since strikes in 1970 toppled Communist Party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka.

The committee, also called by the initials KOR, was set up after strikes in 1976 to defend victimized workers. It has played a prominent part in giving information on the spreading labor unrest, the nation's worst crisis in a decade.

• Mismanagement held to be cause of the Polish unrest. Page 2.

Other well-known KOR members arrested include Jozef Sreniowski, Bogdan Bonkowski, Jan Cycinski and Adam Michnik. Most were taken by police in a raid on Mr. Kuron's apartment. Police searched the homes of other dissidents, including Josef Lipski, an economics professor, but did not detain them.

Meanwhile, in and around Gdansk, defiant workers held together their united strike front today in the face of strategy by Communist Party leader Edward Gierek's government to defuse the crisis.

In the Baltic industrial port, where the crisis was touched off seven days ago when workers shut down the sprawling Lenin Shipyards and staged a sit-in, the battle of nerves between the strikers and the government was especially tense because of food shortages, a ban on alcohol and curtailed public transport due to a strike by streetcar and bus drivers.

"We have to continue," vowed one of the estimated 100,000 workers on strike across northern Poland. "This is the only way to extract concessions for the working people. We are aware of the economic losses. We promise to make up for them after our demands are met."

While a government commission was reported holding round-the-clock negotiations with unnamed strike leaders, the first cracks began to appear in the ranks of the "central strike committee," which reportedly has tried to coordinate demands for economic benefits, independent labor unions, free speech and even an uncensored press.

Reports of Brawls

Strike committees at the North Shipyard in Gdynia and at a repair yard decided to break ranks with the central strike committee to independently negotiate with the government, sources said.

Gdansk radio reported residents of the tri-city area and Szczecin began hoarding food and other supplies. The radio quoted an official appeal asking residents to refrain from hoarding, saying it would only complicate the problem of scarce supplies due to idled transport.

There were also reports from the dissidents of brawls at the Czerwona Gwardia mine in the Silesian coal region. There was no independent confirmation of this claim. The mines have not been struck, but the battle was purportedly between opponents of a strike and a self-styled strike committee.

There were conflicting and unconfirmed reports about the situation at the Nowa Huta Steel Mill, a government showcase plant where KOR claimed that thousands of workers walked off their jobs yesterday. A Nova Huta management spokesman said today that strikers at the plant near Krakow returned to work.

Lech Walesa, who has been a key figure in the central strike committee, worked through the day to stave off government attempts to break the united front the strikers maintained even after a back-to-work order broadcast by the 67-year-old Mr. Gierek Monday night.

There are tensions between the blue-collar workers who touched off the crisis and the dissidents, who are mostly intellectuals, artists and others from white-collar backgrounds.

The dissidents have been monitoring the past seven weeks of labor unrest, with Mr. Kuron often becoming a chief source of news about strike developments. Many of the workers resent involvement of the dissidents, claiming they are trying to co-opt the workers' stuggle.

Negotiating Team

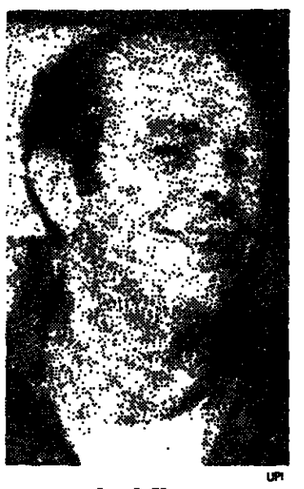
For Mr. Gierek, who came to power in 1970 on the heels of wildcat strikes that turned violent, the main public effort to break the impasse with the strikers centered on the government negotiating team headed by Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka.

Gdansk radio said that in addition to talking with Mr. Pyka, labor activists met with Jan Szydlak, a member of the Politburo and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council. The radio reported a wide measure of agreement on the need for change in the forms of activity of the trade unions and wider power for them.

It also claimed that 47 strike committees not linked to "illegal" strike groups had contacted the government in an effort, as one reported caller was quoted as saying, to protect the interests of the working class.

As part of its pressure campaign, the government also stepped up its attacks on the strike organizers, with the controlled radio often quoting Polish newspapers speaking out against the labor action. Today the radio accused militant manipulators of intimidating union rank and file.

"People's free will is being curtailed. People who want to leave idle plants are being forcibly stopped," the radio quoted the Gdansk newspaper Glos Wybrzeza — Voice of the Coast — as saying.



UPI

Jacek Kuron

Several local outlets of the state radio were forced to admit that the strike was being maintained in many northern areas of this nation of 36 million people.

The radio at the port of Szczecin, for example, reported the iron and steel yards and a paper works remained idle as did the local port and shipyards.

Pope Breaks Silence

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 20 (AP) — Pope John Paul II, breaking his silence on the labor unrest troubling his homeland, told pilgrims and tourists today, "We here in Rome are united with our fellow Poles."

At his weekly general audience at St. Peter's Square, the pontiff read two popular prayers in Polish asking the Blessed Virgin to protect Poland.

"These prayers by themselves say how much we here in Rome are united with the church in particular, whose

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Russians Renew VOA Jamming; First Since 1973

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI) — For the first time in seven years, the Soviet Union is jamming all Russian-language broadcasts from the Voice of America and the British Broadcasting Corporation.

VOA Director Mary Bitterman said the jamming started this morning and has interrupted all 14 hours of the daily transmission of news, features and music beamed to the Soviet Union.

The newscasts have included reports on the strikes in Poland.

She said the BBC's evening frequency feeding Russian-language broadcasts into the Soviet Union also has been jammed. Mrs. Bitterman said this is the first case of Soviet jamming of VOA since 1973, when it was ended as part of East-West detente.

Sources Say Alarm Now Seen as Unfounded

Libyan Uprising Put Egyptians on Alert

By Don Schanche

MERSA MATRUH, Egypt, Aug. 20 (LAT) — A tribal uprising in eastern Libya triggered a five-day fight between Libyan armed forces and dissident civilians early this month and touched off an alert at Egypt's western desert military headquarters here, sources said this week.

The full extent and nature of the uprising remain unclear, but the initial reports of armed clashes around Libya's al-Adam air base 20 miles south of Tobruk on Aug. 5 were enough to put Egypt's heavily reinforced western defense forces on alert for more than a week, according to Western and Arab intelligence sources in Cairo.

Western reports earlier this week had suggested that the Tobruk clashes were responsible for Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi's failure to attend a Moslem conference in Morocco.

After sifting through intelligence reports for the past week, however, Egyptian military authorities concluded that their initial alarm was unfounded and that the trouble in the Tobruk region that rang alarms at Egypt's western headquarters here was relatively minor, the sources said.

Subsequent reports in the Cairo press and from Arab sources attending an Islamic conference in Casablanca that some 400 persons had been killed during an alleged mutiny of the Libyan 9th Infantry Brigade in Tobruk also were unfounded, according to the sources.

The sources pointed out that there has been no 9th Infantry Brigade in the Libyan armed forces since 1977, when brigade structures were abolished in a general reorganization of the Libyan armed forces.

Military Traffic

Travelers in Mersa Matruh, westernmost Egyptian town open to foreigners and non-resident Egyptians since President Anwar Sadat declared martial law in his western military zone in June, had reported an unusually high number of sorties by French-built Mirage fighters and Soviet-made MiG-21 jets from Egypt's advance air base here between Aug. 6 and Aug. 10.

Increased military traffic during the same period along the coastal desert road that passes through Mersa Matruh to the Libyan border touched off fears here that a clash between Egyptian and Libyan armed forces, similar to the five-day mini-war between the two nations in July, 1977, might be in the offing.

According to the sources, the trouble in the Tobruk region, which was heavily pummeled by Egyptian fighter bombers during the five-day war of 1977, began among tribal elements long hostile to the revolutionary government of Col. Qadhafi.

Col. Qadhafi reportedly sent a few lightly armed military units to the area to suppress the tribesmen, but "the situation got out of hand and they had a five-day fight on their hands," said one intelligence source. He said there was no evidence of mutiny among the military units involved, or of involvement by military men among the dissident tribesmen. The specific source of the tribal dissidence still is not clear, he said.

Egypt's quick reaction to the outburst of violence just 50 miles from its border, readily discernible from this half-resort, half-military town on the Mediterranean shore, underlined President Sadat's readiness for hair-trigger response to anything out of the ordinary near the 675-mile long desert border between the two nations.

Mr. Sadat's forces fought a series

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Gallup Calls Race a 'Dead Heat'

Carter Surges in Post-Convention Polls

By Martin Schram

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (WP) — President Carter has registered dramatic gains following last week's Democratic National Convention and has drawn even with Ronald Reagan, according to the latest Gallup Poll.

Mr. Carter also registered sharp gains in two other polls taken after the convention, but still trails Mr. Reagan, the Republican nominee, in both.

The new Gallup figures show Mr. Reagan with 39 percent, Mr. Carter with 38 percent, and Rep. John Anderson, the independent candidate, with 14 percent. This, according to George Gallup, the pollster, means that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Carter "are now in a dead heat" — a marked contrast to the 14-point lead that Mr. Reagan held over Mr. Carter in a Gallup survey a week before the Democratic convention.

The latest Gallup Poll also demonstrates convincingly that Rep. Anderson's independent candidacy is far more damaging to Mr. Carter than to Mr. Reagan.

When Rep. Anderson's name was omitted from the questions in this post-convention survey, Mr. Carter jumped into a six-percentage-point lead, with 46 percent to Mr. Reagan's 40 percent. Thus, the addition of Rep. Anderson's name in the three-way sampling caused Mr. Carter to lose eight points, while Mr. Reagan lost just one point.

Harris Survey

The latest Louis Harris survey shows Mr. Reagan with a six-point lead, as opposed to a 20-point lead before the Democratic convention. The Harris figures show Mr. Reagan with 42 percent, Mr. Carter with 36 percent and Rep. Anderson with 17 percent.

The Harris survey has consistently shown Mr. Reagan with larger leads over Mr. Carter than has the Gallup Poll.

Another survey, conducted Friday and Saturday for the Associated Press and NBC, showed Mr. Carter still trailing Mr. Reagan, but by only seven points, as opposed to 25 points in a sampling taken before the Democratic convention. In the latest AP-NBC poll, Mr. Reagan has 39 percent, Mr. Carter 32 percent, and Rep. Anderson 13 percent.

The Gallup Poll, conducted from Friday through Sunday, showed a significent increase in the number of persons now saying they approve of the way Mr. Carter is handling his job as president. In the post-convention survey, 32 percent said they approved, as opposed to 21 percent in the pre-convention poll. Although 55 percent in the latest survey said they disapproved with the way Mr. Carter is handling his job, that is significantly less than the 63 percent who said they disapproved in the questioning earlier this month.

The latest round of polling produced similar reactions from the Carter and Reagan camps.

"This is clearly the post-convention push that presidential nominees get," said Mr. Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell. "The Republicans got theirs and now we've gotten ours."

Mr. Reagan, campaigning in Philadelphia, said: "I think it's natural that after a convention there is an upsurge. There was for me after the Republican convention. Now there is for him."

But the two camps parted company on the question of what the poll results would be the next time around.

"They are going to find out, just like we did in 1976, that this between-conventions euphoria quickly disappears and is never seen again," said Mr. Powell, predicting a close contest from now on. "Dreams of carrying 45 states on Election Day quickly degenerate into a fight for the basic minimum number of electoral votes needed to win."

Meanwhile, Joe Holmes, Mr. Reagan's director of communications, said that he thinks Mr. Carter's gains will prove transitory. He said that the Reagan campaign polling, conducted by Richard Wirthlin, showed that Mr. Carter had made gains at the Democratic

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Norway Fears Oil Could Spoil Its Way of Life

By Jonathan Kandell

IHT SPECIAL REPORT

East potentates who vow that oil will not wash away their traditional way of life just to meet the needs of foreign consumers.

OSLO (IHT) — Forget the fleets of sailboats cluttering every harbor, the icy fjords jutting like fingers deep into the rock-and-pine coasts, and the majestic waterfalls that power all those modern smelters and factories.

When the subject turns to petroleum, the Norwegians don desert headgear and sound a lot like the Ayatollah Khomeini, Sheikh Yamani and all those other Middle

What passes for tradition in Norway is a combination of moral rectitude, industriousness, militant egalitarianism and love of nature that preceded the discovery of huge oil and gas reserves off the country's continental shelf in the North Sea. And oil, the Norwegians assert, is not going to erode their work ethic, destroy their traditional industries, drive rural populations to the cities in search of easy money, or pollute their coasts and fishing waters.

These problems may not elicit the sympathy of other energy-poor European countries struggling with unemployment, heavy trade deficits and sluggish economic growth, and anxious to convince the Norwegians to provide more and cheaper energy to their neighbors. But in Norway, building a dike against a rising tide of oil and gas riches has become a fulltime obsession.

"We have made it quite clear to other Western countries since the beginning of the oil era in Norway that we cannot produce as much oil and gas as possible without tearing the fabric of our society," said Harald Norvik, undersecretary of state for the Ministry of Energy. "Our main concern is absorbing oil and gas revenues at a rate that will give people the possibility to continue to live and work where they wish, to keep the country as it has been, to conserve a way of life."

The Norwegian parliament has set a ceiling of 90 million tons a year on oil and natural gas production, or roughly 10 times the country's own consumption needs. By conservative estimates, this limit would enable Norway to stretch its known reserves well into the 21st century. And current production is still less than 50 million tons annually, or less than one-tenth of Saudi Arabia's output.

But even these low figures have generated enough revenues and loans from abroad to give the Norwegian economy a serious case of indigestion. While most of the rest of the Western industrialized world was experiencing a slowdown in economic growth and wage demands during the latter half of the 1970s, real disposable income in Norway was rising by 20 percent.

The Oslo streets filled with Mercedes and Volvos. Shops bulged with imported luxury goods. And clients jammed restaurants where the wine prices read like telephone numbers.

Heavily Subsidized

"There have been some quite serious-minded people who have advocated turning the country into a Kuwait-style economy," said Martinus Halsen, an assistant director of the Central Bank. "People who say: Why not let oil pay for all physical goods from abroad, why not dismantle manufacturing that cannot compete, why not turn ourselves into a service-style economy? Of course, the problem is that someday the oil and gas may begin to run low and we will be left with no economic base to replace them."

The country's traditional economic base has already been shaken by the oil boom. Inflation, fueled mainly by labor costs, undermined the competitiveness of Norwegian industry throughout most of the 1970s. To keep companies solvent and maintain virtually full employment, the government was forced to heavily subsidize companies.

From mid-1978 until the beginning of this year, the Labor government of Premier Odvar Nordli put into effect a wage and price freeze that partly restored the competitiveness of Norwegian industry abroad. But inflationary pressures are building again this year, and by some business estimates as much as one-third of industry is subsidized in one way or another by the government.

The list includes not only traditional manufactures that have been hard hit throughout Western Europe — like shipbuilding, textiles, metals, pulp and paper — but even some of the newer ventures like petrochemicals that were supposed to provide a secure industrial base for the country in the decades ahead.

Businessmen complain that the labor market is the tightest and most expensive in Western Europe. Not only is unemployment down to a minuscule 1.5 percent, but too many of the 4 million Norwegians are living in small, isolated, one-industry towns that further reduce labor mobility.

"The public sector is increasing its employment every year, which makes it even more difficult for industry to recruit workers," said Lars Aarvig, director of the Norwegian Employers' Confederation.

Farmers' Incomes

Typical of the problems facing traditional industries in the wake of the oil-and-gas boom is the situation in the pulp and paper mills, which directly employ 14,000 persons. Labor costs have risen sharply in recent years, and farmers, who provide the mills with much of their timber, have pressured the government into granting them subsidies to match gains by blue-collar workers. But farmers' incomes have climbed high enough to curb their incentive to sell the quantities of timber required by the mills. So the Norwegian pulp and paper industry is forced to import more than 40 percent of its wood from abroad.

The one major advantage that the industry has enjoyed until now has been access to cheap electricity from Norway's abundant waterfalls. But a strong environmentalist movement has pressured the government to embark on a policy that could eventually raise hydroelectric rates for industry by up to 300 percent in an effort to encourage energy conservation and preserve the scenic beauty of the landscape from more hydroelectric dams.

"It would be pure economic nonsense," said Mr. Aarvig, of the Employers' Confederation. "But the whole energy question in this country has become tied up with romantic feelings about waterfalls and a traditional way of life."

Government efforts to use oil and gas revenues to stimulate new competitive industries have also run into trouble. Recently, state and private enterprise combined to build the Rafnes petrochemical complex on the western coast. The major economic justification for the venture was a guarantee to supply it with natural gas from the North Sea fields free of transport charges and at rates below the world market price for at least 15 years.

But the project's costs have risen steadily and now exceed $1 billion. The world's petrochemical market has stagnated, and Rafnes is losing money. A recent report by independent economists suggested that the country would probably have gained more financial advantages by simply selling the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

INSIDE

Renault-AMC Plans

Renault, the auto maker owned by the French government, plans to become the largest single shareholder in the American Motors Corp. in October, when it will raise its equity stake from 5 to 22.5 percent, a company official disclosed. The move is seen as another step in Renault's effort to achieve international status and strengthen its competitive position against the new generation of fuel-efficent cars that are now being developed. Page 7.

Czech Anniversary

"Seventeen tanks rolled past, ... the guns swiveling to cover us .... Seventeen times I took a deep breath and held it as I wondered whether a burst of gunfire would cut us down or tank treads would run us down. Seventeen times the answer was an unspoken "not yet." But I knew that, from here on out, our life in occupied Czechoslovakia, would be an endless game of Russian roulette." — Alan Levy, describing the Czech invasion 12 years ago. Insights/Sidelights, Page 6.

Mismanagement Held to Be Cause of Polish Unrest

By John Vinocur

BONN, Aug. 20 (NYT) — In the view of Western economists specializing in Eastern European affairs, the wave of strikes shaking Poland has its roots in mismanagement of a kind that cannot be easily resolved without reforms that would threaten the current Communist leadership and create the possibility of wider social unrest.

The wage increases being offered workers in an attempt to cut short the conflicts were only likely to perpetuate the central cyclical problem in which, the experts said, the population has new money to spend on scarce consumer products.

Because of the scarcity of meat and consumer goods as a result of domestic production inefficiency, the government must respond with substantial imports, creating inflation, widening the country's already immense foreign debt and limiting investment in the sectors that should be modernized and made competitive in order to pay back the loans.

Trade Partner

A government economist here — West Germany is Poland's largest Western trade partner and second source of imports after the Soviet Union — said that the country's industrial planning and programming was over-centralized and largely inflexible. Its agriculture was described as extremely weak. Although the economist declined to draw conclusions, the suggestion remained that the problems had become so severe that only major reforms could deal with them.

But significant changes in the industrial sector, such as attempts at decentralization, would upset the Soviet Union and serve as a condemnation of the economic policy of the last decade, and the party leadership that put it in place.

Reorganization of agriculture, 80 percent of which, according to the German Institute for Economic Research, is in private hands, presents the difficulty of social upheaval if peasants holding tiny plots are pressed into supposedly more efficient groupings.

In addition, the Poles have been hurt by increased energy costs, although the extent is not fully clear. The intention of the Soviet Union to place a ceiling on oil exports at favorable rates to its allies is a troubling one since it means Poland must make up the difference up at OPEC prices. As a result, the government has already signed a contract for Iranian oil.

Irrespective of the political demands made by the shipyard workers, the difficulty in resolving the conflict is compounded because the simplest economic remedies at the hands of the party, such as limiting consumer spending, mock the workers' insistence on more pay, more consumer goods and higher living standards.

"The Poles must learn to consume less and work harder, not an easy job," said Dr. Klaus Betenhagen, an economist at the institute, which specializes in the analysis of Eastern European economies. "They must export more. But they must have something to offer, in terms of price or quality. That is not an easy job either."

He regards Poland's most pressing problem as its external debt in hard currencies, which totaled $19.4 billion at the end of 1979. The Poles need to come up with $7.18 billion to service the debt, $5.24 billion of the total being the repayment of the principal and the rest interest payments.

Higher Quality

The country got itself into this situation after deciding on an investment program in the 1970s aimed at turning Poland into a modern industrial state. The investment worked in some respects, but the industrial investments, sometimes taking up as much as 30 percent of the gross national product, required immense loans. At the same time, agriculture was ignored to the extent that grain had to be imported from the West to provide animal feed, increasing the debt further.

Yet Poland did not really become competitive on Western markets. It produces 200 million tons of steel a year, but much is of low quality and higher quality steel must be imported.

The level of quality in the textile industry is poor, and despite major investments in electronics, Polish products are not competitive with Western ones. In return for oil and raw materials, Poland is the Soviet Union's greatest source of consumer goods, but there have even been Russian complaints about their quality.

Options

One Western analysis of the Polish economy said that its rail and communications infrastructure and general weakness in distribution resulted in "grey" and "black" markets outside legal channels in which goods never reach the market because of barter systems involving agriculture and industry, and individual state concerns trading goods with others.

Because the agriculture is so inefficient, it involves about 35 percent of the population, a figure regarded as enormous by Western standards. In spite of this, grain imports from the West have mounted from six million tons in 1978 to 10 million last year. Overall economic production, based on Polish statistics, fell by two percent last year, while prices were rising by 6.7 percent.

Evaluating the party's options, the West German government economist said, "I don't see the possibility of a dramatic increase in exports that would lighten their situation. The people just can't be motivated all that much to work harder when there are no vivid rewards in stock." Against this picture, Poland has continued to receive Western loans because it has paid them back regularly and has attractive long term development prospects. West German banks, which have played an important role in providing Poland with credits, have pointed out that the country's deposits of coal, copper, silver, platinum and vanadium make it an intrinsically more promising client than either Hungary or Czechoslovakia.

With some prodding from the government of Helmut Schmidt, a syndicate of 25 West German banks agreed early last week to lend Poland the equivalent of $674.1 million. Eager to stabilize Poland, and to avoid a situation where its goals of detente would be further endangered, the government here urged that the loan be for $842.6 million, but the banks, with an eye on the growing reports of unrest, held back in spite of promises by the government to guarantee one-third of the amount.

Eurodollars

A syndicated credit for Eurodollars, led by the Bank of America, is due to be signed this week in London. That should provide another $320 million, although $500 million was requested. The Western banks seem to have been won over by a projection from the Polish state bank, Handlowy Warszawie, that it expected to balance or have a surplus in its trade in hard currencies this year.

Conditions for the West German loan, which have not yet been officially announced, could become more rigorous as a result of both the strikes' effect on Poland's expected income and on the willingness in the West to appear to be propping up Edward Gierek, the Polish Communist leader.

In the sense that Mr. Gierek's planned talks yesterday with Mr. Schmidt in Hamburg were unlikely to bring him additional funds, their cancellation was not a great blow to Poland's credit situation. But Mr. Schmidt's support for the loans was already coming under fire from the Christian Democratic candidate for chancellor, Franz Josef Strauss, who said that their guarantee by the government should only be granted if the Polish leaders agree to the workers' demands. Otherwise, Mr. Strauss said, the money served only to support "a corrupt, incapable and inefficient system."

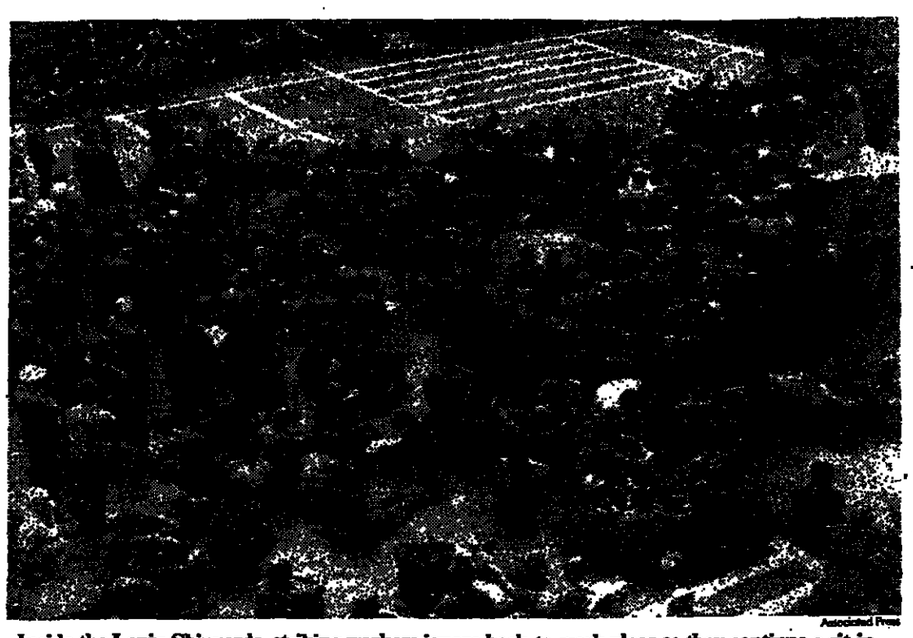
Counter-Argument

The counter-argument against refusal to continue making loans is that banks would only have to reschedule them and that the resulting situation would probably hasten the appearance of a more hard-line friend of the Soviet Union to replace Mr. Gierek.

What Polish Strikers Seek

WARSAW (AP) — *Following is a list of 16 concessions reportedly sought by striking workers in the Baltic port of Gdansk. The list was issued by the Committee for Social Self-Defense, a Warsaw-based dissident group:*

- Reopening of all telephone and telex communications in the Gdansk area.
- Guarantee of the right to strike and security for all strikers.
- Guarantee of freedom of expression in speech and print and the abolishment of censorship.
- Release of all political prisoners.
- Respect for the International Labor Organization conventions, which include the right to establish free trade unions.
- Access by all religious groups to the mass media.
- Abolishment of administrative interference in trade union matters.
- Realistic steps toward leading the country out of crisis by informing the public fully about the socio-economic situation, and making it possible for all classes and sections of the Polish community to discuss the program of reforms.
- Abolishment of privileges for security services by granting equal family allowances to all; liquidation of special shops open only to police and party officials.
- Abolishment of the system under which quality meat is sold only in special shops at high prices.
- Full supplies on the domestic market with only surplus commodities exported.
- Introduction of meat rationing to make the market stable.
- Salary increases by an average of 2,000 zlotys ($66) for everyone as compensation for higher prices.
- Vacation pay for the time spent on strike.
- Automatic salary increases following any increases in prices or currency devaluation.
- Publication on radio, television and in the newspapers of news about the strikes and the establishment of the strike committee.



Associated Press

Inside the Lenin Shipyards, striking workers ignore back-to-work pleas as they continue a sit-in.

Warsaw Police Arrest 14 As Strikers Stiffen Ranks

(Continued from Page 1)

problems are close to the heart and for which we ask the Lord's aid," the pope said.

Numerous red-and-white Polish flags dotted the crowd.

Poll Warned Rulers

BONN, Aug. 20 (Reuters) — Poland's Communist rulers received a confidential survey proposing sweeping reforms shortly before the present wave of labor unrest, according to the West German weekly Die Zeit.

The survey, based on the views of 141 Polish scientists, journalists, industrial leaders and churchmen, recommended greater freedom for the press, reorganization of trade unions, more power to the legislature and electoral reform.

A total of 51 people in the survey, entitled "How Shall We Pull Through?," were Communist Party members. The newspaper emphasized that those who conducted the survey accepted the Communist system in Poland and Soviet leadership in the Warsaw Pact alliance.

Police, Citizens In Vanuatu Beat Santo Prisoners

VILA, Vanuatu, Aug 20 (Reuters) — *Prisoners from the rebel island of Espiritu Santo were kicked and beaten through the streets here today, first by jeering crowds and then by the police themselves.*

Assaulted by crowds at the airport and later outside the old British jail, the 26 rebels had to run a gauntlet of policemen wielding rifle butts and batons.

Since some were French citizens, the French ambassador, Yves Rodrigues, immediately filed a formal protest to the government of Vanuatu, ruled by Britain and France until last month as the New Hebrides. The government promised an urgent investigation.

The rebels were the second batch of prisoners flown in from Santo by Papua New Guinean troops, who are supressing a 12-week-old secessionist revolt on the island at Vanuatu's request.

2 Time Bombs in Spain

PAMPLONA, Spain, Aug. 20 (AP) — Time bombs exploded early today in a paramilitary Civil Guard headquarters and in a monument dedicated to the fallen of the Spanish Civil War in this Navarre region, causing serious damage but no casualties, police said. No group has claimed responsibility for the two attacks.

Norway Liner Stranded a Day

MIAMI, Aug. 20 (AP) — The Norway luxury liner, formerly the France, was stranded near here all day yesterday with 2,440 persons on board without running water or air conditioning as a result of a power failure.

Crew members traced the power failure to the electrical switching system and told the U.S. Coast Guard that they believed the problem had been repaired.

The world's largest liner was plagued with plumbing problems before leaving England for New York in May, and last month failed an inspection by the U.S. Public Health Service.

Squatters Ousted In Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 20 (AP) — Hundreds of riot police moved in to evict squatters from one of their major strongholds here yesterday, but found only two persons in the five-story apartment house.

Fifty police were hoisted to the roof, backed up in the streets below by hundreds of patrolmen, a water cannon, an armored car and sharpshooters.

Officers arrested the two squatters and 15 demonstrators in a crowd of several hundred who assaulted police lines outside the building, a police spokesman said. About 6,000 squatters are reported living in the city.

A.J.P. Taylor Leaves Academy Over Blunt

LONDON, Aug. 20 (UPI) — Historian A.J.P. Taylor has resigned from the British Academy in protest over what he called a witch hunt by members who tried to force the resignation of confessed spy Anthony Blunt.

Mr. Blunt, an eminent art historian, was stripped of his knighthood last year after admitting he had been a Soviet spy during the 1930s. He said he offered to resign from the academy Monday after its president, Sir Kenneth Dover, told him of the damage being caused to the academy by his continued membership.

Malagasy Chief in Russia

MOSCOW, Aug. 20 (AP) — President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar arrived yesterday in the Soviet Union for a "brief rest," the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said today.

Saudis Discuss Pakistani Troop Presence

(Continued from Page 1)

known to have sought aid from the Saudis. After rejecting Washington's offer of $200 million in military and economic aid last spring as "peanuts," Pakistan's leader, President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, is said to have asked Riyadh for $800 million in assistance.

Officials stressed that Washington has not been officially informed of the status of the talks. But they said that if an accord on stationing Pakistani troops in Saudi Arabia was reached, the U.S. administration would probably welcome it.

"It is in the United States interest to see Saudi Arabia as strong as possible," a State Department aide observed. Another official said: "You will probably be seeing more of this type of thing around the Persian Gulf. There are more and more countries with military services to sell and unlike the 1950s and 1960s, countries that think they need military protection don't automatically turn to the United States."

Zia Bans Public Meetings

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Aug. 20 (UPI) — President Zia has imposed a ban on all public meetings in Islamabad in a move apparently designed to head off possible protests from Shiite Moslems over a taxation issue.

The martial-law regulation issued Monday prohibits meetings of any kind or activities deemed disturbing to the public order. Violation of the ban will be punishable by imprisonment for up to 14 years of hard labor, a fine or up to 15 lashes, the government announcement said.

The ban was imposed a month before a Sept. 15 deadline Gen. Zia set for a decision on a taxation law that the two largest Moslem sects represented in Pakistan — Shiite and Sunni — disagree on.

Libya Clash Is Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

of border clashes against the Libyans in July, 1976. A year later, Egypt launched full-scale air and commando attacks in a brief punitive war following a series of terrorist bombings in Cairo and Alexandria that the Egyptian leader blamed on Col. Qadhafi.

When the Libyan leader in a June speech called upon Egyptian military officers to get rid of Mr. Sadat, the Egyptian president sealed his western military region from foreign eyes and declared martial law in a largely uninhabited 100-mile wide strip of desert running from this city south to the Sudan border.

Since the martial law declaration there have been reports of a further strengthening of Egypt's already beefed-up forces in the western desert region, bringing Mr. Sadat's total military strength focused on the Libyan border to between 50,000 and 70,000 men.

According to military observers, the force includes an armored division, two infantry brigades, an armored brigade, two artillery regiments, four surface-to-air missile brigades manning about 30 Soviet-made SAM 2, 3 and 6 sites and a fluctuating number of attack and air defense fighter squadrons that rotate in and out of the one-time Soviet air base here.

Greece Links U.S. Bases to NATO Status

ATHENS, Aug. 20 (NYT) — Greece has notified the United States that American bases here will be closed down altogether if Greece's full re-entry into NATO's military wing is not accepted by the end of the year.

Foreign Minister Constantine Mitsotakis said today he personally informed U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie of the Greek position during the North Atlantic Treaty Organization ministerial session in Ankara last month.

"We have since repeatedly explained to the Americans that the U.S. bases were always intended to operate only within the NATO context, and will therefore be closed down if Greece remains outside the alliance," Mr. Mitsotakis said. "We also told them that there is a time limit, which is this autumn or the end of the year at the very latest. Otherwise, we will withdraw our application and close down the bases."

There are currently four major U.S. and NATO bases in Greece, including naval, air force and telecommunications installations and several lesser facilities. These bases have been allowed to continue functioning, but Greece has so far refused to ratify a renewed agreement for their operation, initialed in 1977.

Greece sharply reduced its participation in NATO's joint military structure in 1974 to protest Turkey's invasion of Cyprus.

Carter Gains In New Polls

(Continued from Page 1)

convention but that Mr. Reagan still holds the lead.

Anderson Deadline

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (WP) — The League of Women Voters will give Rep. Anderson until Sept. 10 to achieve a 15-percent rating in the national polls and thus qualify for this year's first league-sponsored debate among presidential candidates, the Illinois congressman said yesterday.

Rep. Anderson said he was "not worried at all" by his 14-percent showing in the latest Gallup Poll, and pointed to his 17-percent standing in the Harris survey. The first debate is tentatively scheduled Sept. 18 in Baltimore.

Meanwhile, there were continuing signs that Rep. Anderson, a Republican, still cannot find a prominent Democrat to run on his ticket for vice president, and he has promised to name one by Sept. 1. If he fails to do so, it appears likely that his candidacy will fizzle before the League of Women Voters' deadline.

Rep. Anderson's efforts to produce a running mate of stature apparently have run up against the political ambitions of those he has approached. Gov. Hugh Carey of New York — Rep. Anderson's first choice, according to some sources — has decided to support the Democratic ticket, as has Mayor Kevin White of Boston.

Rep. Anderson cut short a day of campaigning in New England yesterday and flew to Washington to discuss the vice presidential choice with Reps. Les Aspin, D-Wis., and Shirley Chisholm, D-N.Y. Afterward, both declined to endorse Rep. Anderson or say what their intentions were for the election campaign.

Police Use Buckshot On S. African Crowd

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 20 (UPI) — Police fired buckshot to disperse a stone-throwing crowd of blacks, wounding a teen-age girl in a small town in the eastern Cape, police said today.

A spokesman said police opened fire after stones thrown by the crowd injured two persons and damaged several vehicles in a black residential area of Fort Beaufort.

Norwegians Fear Boom

(Continued from Page 1)

natural gas abroad rather than turning it over to the Rafnes complex.

The one sector cited by industry and government as an example of how they would like to see energy revenues funneled into competitive, modern ventures is the offshore oil and gas operation itself. Employment in the sector has bolted from 2,000 employees a decade ago to 36,000 today.

More than half of this labor force is engaged in industries that are producing drilling platforms, rigs and accessory oil and gas equipment not only for Norway but for export abroad.

"This is industrial restructuring at its best, and it would have been impossible without our oil and gas," said Kjell Stahl-Johannessen, a director of the Federation of Norwegian Industries. "We have gotten Norwegian companies in various of branches of industry to re-orient themselves and start manufacturing for the new markets created by oil activities."

Unfortunately, this offshore oil and gas economy with its high labor wages is exerting strong inflationary pressures on the rest of industry onshore. Earlier this summer, oil rig workers went on a two-week strike in support of wage increases of about 50 percent.

"If they win, it will have an infectious effect on the rest of labor, and we will be in for another wage spiral in other industries that are a lot less competitive than the oil and gas sectors," said Mr. Stahl-Johannessen. "But that is the way it is with oil. You get the feeling you are always on a roller coaster."

Reporters to Begin London Times Strike

LONDON, Aug. 20 (UPI) — Journalists at the Times and Sunday Times voted today to begin a strike Friday following the Times Management's rejection of a 21 percent pay claim made in an arbitration award.

The vote came after the Times management said they could offer no more than an 18 percent raise, which the journalists had rejected before taking their claim to arbitration. The Times branch of the National Union of Journalists is now waiting for approval of strike action by the union's national executive.

7 Wounded in Attack On Guatemalan Aide

GUATEMALA CITY, Aug. 20 (AP) — Unidentified men hurling hand grenades and firing machine guns attacked cars carrying Deputy Interior Minister Juan de Dios Reyes Leal and his bodyguards yesterday, authorities said.

Seven persons were reported wounded, including the deputy minister, although his wounds were not described as serious. No group claimed responsibility for the attack, but it was believed to be part of the power struggle between leftists and rightists in this Central American nation.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

South Korea Dissidents Deny Plot With Kim

SEOUL, Aug. 20 (UPI) — Three leading dissidents today denied charges that they had plotted with Kim Dae Jung to overthrow the South Korean government. Mr. Kim, the three dissidents and nine others are being tried by the military.

"If I had used students for such a purpose, I would accept a death sentence," said Ye Choon Ho, a former opposition politician.

[A Methodist minister, the Rev. Im Ki Yun, died during interrogation in the city of Pusan, the Associated Press reported today. The church's international-affairs secretary said in London that he has protested to the South Korean Embassy after being informed that Mr. Yun, a human-rights campaigner in Pusan, was in perfect health before he was seized.]

Bush Denies Any 'Two-China' Policy by Reagan

PEKING, Aug. 20 (UPI) — George Bush arrived in China today, again denying that Ronald Reagan had a "two China" policy and promising to clear up Mr. Reagan's foreign policy dilemma by convincing China that a Republican White House would not destroy U.S.-Chinese relations.

Questioned by reporters upon his arrival from Japan, Mr. Bush emphatically denied any two-China policy, but refused to go into detail. "We will clear it up after I've had a chance to clear it up directly with our hosts," he said.

Mr. Bush, however, tried to discount the flap over Mr. Reagan's views, saying that "there is really very little to clear up" with the Chinese.

Russia Calls Again for Disarmament Meeting

MOSCOW, Aug. 20 (AP) — The Soviet Union made a strong new call today for an all-European disarmament conference, saying a "broad and flexible" outline for the meeting could be decided upon at the conferences in Madrid this fall that are to review the Helsinki accords.

"The task now consists of doing away with current disagreements in the positions of countries on the goals and contents of the conference's work — its mandate," said the Soviet appeal, published in Pravda. "Such a mandate should have a broad and flexible character," it added.

Plans for the meeting have long been delayed because the Soviet Union, France, Finland, Sweden and others have disagreed about its purpose. Western diplomats said the reference to a flexible approach appeared to reflect urgent Soviet interest in getting the meeting under way.

Iranian Radical Challenges Rajaie

TEHRAN, Aug. 20 (Reuters) — A leading radical politician was quoted today as challenging the fitness of Mohammed Ali Rajaie, himself the choice of Islamic radicals, to be Iran's premier.

Jalaleddin Farsi, a ranking member of the Islamic Republican Party that chose Mr. Rajaie, told the Tehran Times he was worried that Mr. Rajaie would stress Islamic ideals at the expense of Iran's political and economic needs. Such criticism has until now been confined to Iran's moderates.

Meanwhile, Tehran radio reported today that the Soviet Union had closed its consulate in the central Iranian city of Isfahan following demands by Tehran that it shut one of its two provincial consulates.

ICBMs Vulnerable to Russians, Brown Warns

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP) — Defense Secretary Harold Brown said today that the Russians either have, or are on the verge of attaining, the capability of destroying U.S. land-based missiles in their underground launch bases.

Mr. Brown, in a speech prepared for the Naval War College at Newport, R.I., warned that Soviet military advances in weapons power, numbers and technology could "threaten the survivability of each component of our strategic forces," including 1,000 Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missiles, the bomber forces and missile-firing submarines.

"For our ICBMs, that potential has been realized, or close to it," Mr. Brown said. "The Soviets are now deploying thousands of ICBM warheads accurate enough to threaten our fixed Minuteman silos."

Married Anglicans to Serve as Catholic Priests

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20 (UPI) — The Vatican has approved a plan to accept dissident members of the Episcopal Church — including married clergymen — as Roman Catholics while maintaining parts of their Anglican tradition, the president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops announced today.

The married ministers will be allowed to act as Roman Catholic priests, the first time ever that priests have been allowed to be married, Archbishop John Quinn of San Francisco said. Archbishop Quinn said Pope John Paul II has approved the decision, made by the Vatican Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith and requested by the National Conference.

The married Anglican clergymen who become priests will not be allowed to become bishops or remarry in the case of widowhood, Archbishop Quinn said. He also said that future Anglican clergymen who wish to become Roman Catholic priests would not be allowed to marry.

Issues in Fishing Dispute

PARIS, Aug. 20 (IHT) — Here is a rundown of the issues in France's fisheries controversy:

- Fishermen: Whether crew members of large trawlers, or self-employed on smaller vessels, the nation's 25,000 fishermen are seeking job security and protection against inflation. Crews are seeking an immediate halt to an industry cost-cutting plan that would cut manning levels on trawlers, reducing their total to 8,000 by 1985. The self-employed want addtional government subsidies to help pay for diesel fuel.

Acting through unions, including the CGT and CFDT, fishermen place the main responsibility for settling the controversy on the French government on the grounds that it disburses subsidies and regulates trade. Union leaders also consider the controversy opportune for attacking the economic policies of the Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

- Operators: Owners and operators of trawlers and other fishing vessels claim that to survive as an industry they must cut soaring costs, mainly fuel and manpower. Citing increasing imports from Denmark and West Germany and generous subsidies granted fishermen in Britain, they say that additional government help is essential — the only and crucial point of agreement with the fishermen thus far.

Trawler operators consider the issues essentially limited to their industry and are arguable to implementing the government's cost-cutting plan. But in the past few days they have conceded that has become impossible in light of the growing, national political nature of the controversy.

- The government: Acting through Transport Minister Joel Le Theule, the government until today has avoided taking a firm, well-defined position, while citing its willingness to examine issues on a case-by-case basis.

Mr. Le Theule has repeatedly rejected requests to increase the fuel subsidy on the grounds that it would violate rules of the European Economic Community. He also has stressed that any financial solution must be found within the 1980 fisheries-aid budget totaling 175 million francs, which includes the fuel subsidy.

Faced with growing paralysis of the nation's ports that is broadening the controversy beyond fisheries, the government is believed to be preparing new proposals, including one setting minimum prices for fish catches.

Barre Orders Harsh Steps To Open Blocked Ports

(Continued from Page 1)

fishermen resumed their blockade of most ports after lifting it for 24 hours to allow nearly 10,000 vacationers to return home, mainly to Britain.

Fishermen said in Cherbourg that the move was motivated by humanitarian considerations, but would not be repeated. About 8,000 British tourists sailed from Cherbourg, British tour operators said.

Virtually every harbor on the the English Channel and most of those on the Atlantic and Mediterranean were blocked throughout the day. The Brittany port of Roscoff, which had been the only one on the channel still functioning, also went under blockade.

Le Havre, the nation's second largest commercial port after Marseilles, was paralyzed, with about 15,000 port workers idled. Fishermen also threw a 200-meter cable across a section of the Seine estuary near Le Havre and closed Rouen port, 75 miles (120 kilometers) northwest of Paris, to incoming and outgoing traffic.

Last night in a government-sponsored meeting in Le Havre, union and industry representatives failed to resolve the main issues in the controversy, which center on how the French government can help ease the impact of soaring costs of operating the nation's fishing fleet.

Spain Bombing Claimed

BARCELONA, Aug. 20 (AP) — A group calling itself Terra Lliure ("Free Land" in Catalan) sent a communique to a local newspaper yesterday claiming responsibility for blowing up an electrical installation on Monday that was to be used by a nuclear plant under construction in Tarragona province, northeastern Spain.



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Karmal Marks Independence Anniversary

Soviet Attack Reported Near Kabul Airport

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20 (NYT) — Soviet tanks and helicopters took part in a two-hour attack near Kabul airport Sunday, according to Western diplomats, who also described other activities in Kabul coinciding with the 61st anniversary of Afghanistan's independence from Britain.

According to the diplomats, the sound of sustained barrages and firing from helicopters could be heard from the vicinity of the Kabul airport for two hours Sunday. On Monday, they said, a similar outburst began at noon, when Mi-24 helicopter gunships were seen striking at targets a mile east of the airport.

The diplomats said there were reports that the airport had come under rebel attack, but they were not able to confirm the reports or to determine the outcome of the firing. They also said they had received secondhand reports of military operations in two Kabul suburbs Sunday and Monday.

At Khair Khana, they were told by their informants, there was considerable firing near what was described as a Soviet encampment. In Paghman, an elite suburb built by a former Afghan king, sources described by the diplomats as reliable told of an apparent Soviet attack on a suspected guerrilla camp. The action was said to have involved tanks, armored personnel carriers and armored helicopters, which reportedly bombed and strafed a nearby hill. According to the reports, the attack began Saturday and continued for three hours Sunday.

Anniversary Marked

The reported intensification of military activity near the capital has come amid the commemoration of Afghan independence, which was won after King Amanullah Khan declared war in May, 1919. In a peace treaty signed that August, Afghanistan gained the right to conduct its foreign policies without British review or approval.

In Afghanistan, where history and myth are frequently blurred, both the Islamic rebels and the Soviet-installed government of President Babrak Karmal have tried to identify with King Amanullah.

For the rebels, the king was a patriot who freed Afghanistan from an imperial yoke, and they see themselves fighting to evict the Russians as he expelled the British. Mr. Karmal, in his independence day speech, however, sought to portray his government as similar to that of Amanullah.

Like the young king, the leaders of Afghanistan's leftist revolution were seeking to put through needed reforms, Mr. Karmal said. As Amanullah was threatened by British, so the current Kabul government is being attacked by "American imperialism," he asserted.

In concluding the parallel, the Afghan president said: "Once again, the brotherly state of the Soviet Union came to the rescue of Afghanistan, to prevent the CIA agent Hafizullah Amin [his predecessor] from handing over Afghanistan to the imperialist forces." He noted also that in *1919* the young Soviet state "was the first to recognize Afghanistan's independence."

In the speech, which was monitored in New Delhi yesterday, Mr. Karmal said the Soviet troops would return home "after foreign forces stop interfering in the internal affairs of our country."

Some Asian and Western diplomats based in India said that based on their information, the poorly armed Islamic rebels have maintained their struggles without coordination or modern supplies. The diplomats claim that to subdue the rebel bands and restore the entire country to government control will take many more Soviet troops than are now in the country, and that the fighting could last for years.

The Western diplomats said there has been a sense of foreboding and impending violence in Kabul since late last week. Spot checks of cars are said to have increased; on Friday and Saturday, during two funerals in a part of town where officials live, there reportedly were large security details around the corteges. It could not be determined who the dead were, but there are reports of widely circulating rumors that members of the two factions of the ruling party are killing each other.

Last week, the few remaining government officials from the once-dominant Khalq (People's) faction were given diplomatic postings, including Deputy Premier Assadullah Sarwari, who was demoted to Afghan ambassador to Mongolia.

When the Khalq faction was in charge under President Nur Mohammed Taraki and his successor, Mr. Amin — both of whom *were assassinated — much of the* current Parcham faction's leadership was similarly sent to embassies in the Soviet bloc.



United Press International

Henry Coleman ponders a question as first witness at Senate subcommittee investigation of Libyan dealings by Billy Carter.

Projected Budget Gap Grows

U.S. Senate Panel Raises 1981 Defense Spending

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (WP) — Eulogies for the balanced budget were barely over yesterday before the Senate Budget Committee voted tentatively to add $5.6 billion for the Pentagon to fiscal 1981's already defense-heavy spending plan.

Overriding objections from some liberal Democrats and conservative Republicans, the committee voted 6 to 5 to raise defense spending to accommodate costs that have risen because of inflation and other economic pressures since the balanced budget plan was adopted two months ago.

The decision, unless modified later, would raise defense spending to $159.3 billion for 1981 — $23.6 billion more than Congress sanctioned for defense in 1980 and $13.1 billion more than President Carter recommended in January for military spending in 1981.

Although by a narrow margin, the Senate Budget Committee indicated that it will resist cuts in projected defense spending as it seeks to contain the mushrooming deficit cause by the recession.

Further Cutbacks

This could mean either a huge deficit or further cutbacks in social programs. The $613.6-billion budget plan for Congress adopted in June already cut into domestic social welfare programs to provide a big defense spending increase within the confines of revenue and spending balance.

Both the administration and the Congressional Budget Office have estimated that the recession, by reducing revenues and adding to unemployment costs, will turn the $200 million surplus that was anticipated in June into a deficit of about $30 billion for the year.

With the tax cut that is widely expected to be approved during fiscal 1981, the deficit would go even higher, possibly in the range of $50 billion to $60 billion.

Although an advocate of a strong defense posture, Sen. Henry Bellmon, R-Okla., ranking Republican on the Budget Committee, argued in vain that any attempt to hold down the deficit had to begin with holding the line on military spending.

"It seems to me if we're going to hold the line and stay somewhere close to balance," Sen. Bellmon, said, "we've got to start with defense." Budget Committee Chairman Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., prevailed with the argument that the extra costs are needed simply to cover programs that the committee — and Congress — sanctioned in approving the first budget resolution.

Sen. Bellmon's attempt to hold defense spending to the $153.7-billion figure that had been approved in June was rejected 7 to 4. The committee then voted 6 to 5 to go along with Sen. Hollings' new recommendation of $159.3 billion.

The extra $5.6 billion the committee approved was $1.8 billion more than the administration's reestimate of costs for defense programs and $1.2 billion more than CBO's recalculation.

Budget Committee staff members said the money was needed both to accommodate pay increases recommended by the administration and to keep inflation from eating away at military projects that were approved as part of the first budget resolution.

They said the administration and CBO recalculations for defense *stemmed largely from a faster-than*-anticipated rate of spending for already authorized defense projects, incurred in part because contractors were demanding quicker payment to avoid high interest rates for money they borrowed for the projects.

U.S. Arms Sales

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI) — The Pentagon told Congress yesterday that the U.S. administration is willing to sell 90 Hawk missiles to Taiwan, an underground command center to Saudi Arabia and anti-aircraft missiles to Tunisia.

The Hawk missiles for Taiwan are worth $15.5 million; the command post for Saudi Arabia, $30 million, and the air defense missiles for Tunisia, $23.8 million, the Pentagon said.

Congress may block the sale of any of these items by vote of both the Senate and House within 30 days.

U.S. Reportedly Warned Billy Carter About Libya

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (NYT) — Billy Carter was cautioned by the State Department in 1978 that Libyans hoped to use their contacts with him to influence U.S. foreign policy, according to testimony yesterday at a Senate hearing.

But Henry Coleman, a friend and business associate of President Carter's brother, testified that Billy Carter had ignored the warning because he had no political intentions and because he wanted to express contempt for those he felt were paying undue attention to his personal business.

Mr. Coleman, 30, was the first witness as the special Senate subcommittee that is investigating Billy Carter's activities moved into the investigative phase of its hearings.

The State Department warning that Mr. Coleman spoke about was contained in a letter that the subcommittee made public at the hearing. It said the State Department believed that the Libyans' motives were "basically political" and that "the Libyans hope to use such contacts to influence U.S. policy toward their country and the Arab world."

Just a Friend

Mr. Coleman portrayed Billy Carter as a man beset with personal problems who was motivated primarily by his feelings of friendship for the Libyans.

But under questioning from the senators and their special counsel, Philip Tone, Mr. Coleman described a get-rich-quick scheme in which the president's brother hoped to obtain a half-million-dollar loan from the Libyans and millions of dollars from oil-trading contracts.

Thus far, Billy Carter has received $220,000 from the Libyan government but none of the oil he had hoped for. Mr. Coleman said he believed that the president's brother might still receive the full amount of the loan and that the oil contracts might yet be fulfilled.

Billy Carter was scheduled to testify tomorrow.

In a full day of testimony, Mr. Coleman made these other points:

- Billy Carter specifically requested a $500,000 loan from a senior Libyan official, put up no collateral for the $220,000 he has received and kept the news of that payment from an accountant he had retained to help obtain the loan.
- The president's brother explicitly told the Libyans that he had no political influence.
- Mr. Coleman felt that the meeting last November between Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, and Ali Houderi, *the chief Libyan* representative in the United States, was much more effective than it might otherwise have been because Billy Carter arranged it and he and Mr. Coleman sat through it.
- Billy Carter never discussed with the Libyans the delivery of U.S. planes that the Libyan government purchased but never received because of a ban on shipping them.
- Mr. Coleman acknowledged under questioning that Bert Lance, the former federal budget director, had advised Billy Carter on two aspects of his Libyan dealings. In one case, Mr. Coleman said, Mr. Lance suggested commodity experts who might help the president's brother set up a commodity trade and in another he found a London banker to advise on international oil dealings.

U.S. Rejects Senate Bid for Vesco Record

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (WP) — Setting the stage for a court battle, the Justice Department yesterday rejected a Senate request for grand jury records involving allegations that fugitive financier Robert Vesco tried to bribe associates of President Carter.

The records were subpoenaed last year by a federal grand jury here investigating the alleged bribes, which were said to have been intended to halt efforts to extradite and prosecute Mr. Vesco. No indictments were returned as a result of the probe.

The rejection led to a denunciation of the department by Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., chairman of a judiciary subcommittee with two missions — to investigate possible ties between the administration and Mr. Vesco, and to assess the performance of the department's Public Integrity Section.

Hand-Delivered Letter

Sen. DeConcini said he is forced to conclude that the department "is motivated by a desire to protect from public scrutiny the possible involvement by administration officials *in various bribery schemes. I* come to this conclusion reluctantly, but ineluctably, given the consistent refusal of the department to be forthcoming in this and related matters."

He issued the statement a few hours after getting a hand-delivered letter in which Assistant Attorney General Philip Heymann wrote that there is "some question" whether the records could be supplied without permission of the U.S. District Court here.

To resolve the question, Mr. Heymann, who heads the department's Criminal Division, suggested that the full committee file a motion in the court for disclosure, "in the event that these subpoenaed documents are essential" to the subcommittee's inquiry.

Sen. DeConcini said in the statement that the committee "is prepared to go to court immediately to vindicate its rights."

Sen. DeConcini and the Republican senator conducting the subcommittee inquiries with him, Orrin Hatch of Utah, reached an agreement after prolonged negotiations with the department on the grand jury-related materials it would provide from the Public Integrity Section's closed cases, including Mr. Vesco's.

Then, in a joint Aug. 6 letter to Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti, the two senators, seeking "to ensure that there are no misunderstandings as to the scope of the materials we expect to receive," set out their view of the grand jury materials to be supplied.

Department's Documents

The letter relied on a decision handed down a year ago by U.S. District Court Chief Judge William Bryant on the right of the Judiciary Committee to receive all of the department's documents pertaining to an antitrust investigation it made of the uranium industry.

Judge Bryant's decision "followed the established rule, with which we are sure the department is familiar, that grand jury secrecy applies only to proceedings of the grand jury and not to documents subpoenaed by the grand jury and materials of that kind," Sens. DeConcini and Hatch wrote.

Retaliation for Rocket Fire

Israeli Planes Strike Southern Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Aug. 20 (UPI) — Israeli planes attacked Palestinian guerrilla positions in southern Lebanon today in quick retaliation for rocket fire earlier in the day into northern Israel, the Tel Aviv military command said.

"All our planes returned safely to their bases," the announcement said.

A spokesman said the planes attacked Palestinian targets "used as forward and organizational bases for strikes" on Israel. He said they hit targets in the Nabatiyeh plateau, northwest of the Arnoun plateau, which was the target of a major Israeli ground assault into southern Lebanon yesterday, one of the largest operations in the last three years.

The Israeli bombing came shortly after guerrillas in southern Lebanon fired Soviet-made rockets at Israeli settlements in the first such shelling in three months. The spokesman said the rockets caused no damage or casualties.

The communique said, "Several Katyusha rockets from Lebanese territory fell on the Galilee panhandle," the finger of Israeli territory in the eastern Galilee which borders on Lebanon.

'Preventive Assault'

Yesterday's Israeli raid was aimed at knocking out Palestinian artillery as well as anti-aircraft and mortar positions facing the Christian enclave in southern Lebanon and Israel in what the military defined as a "preventive assault to keep the guerrillas off balance."

In Beirut, travelers from the southern frontier regions today reported the area "quiet except for the early-morning intermittent Israeli shelling of the coastal regions around Tyre and the inland town of Nabatiyeh."

The Lebanese radio said Israeli planes flew several reconnaissance missions over southern Lebanon, and "enemy gunboats were spotted off the Sidon and Tyre coasts."

In other developments:

- Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today he did not understand why Egyptian President Anwar Sadat announced he would not reply to Mr. Begin's latest letter. Mr. Sadat made the announcement Monday, thus ending a correspondence that lasted more than two weeks and disclosed a wide gap in the leaders' positions.

"This is an incomprehensible announcement," Mr. Begin said. A source *in the prime minister's office* said Mr. Sadat could reply to the latest letter if he wanted to but Mr. Begin did not believe an answer was obligatory.

Mr. Begin pointed out that Mr. Sadat began the exchange of letters and received an answer from the Israeli prime minister. "It is obvious that courtesy required an answer," Mr. Begin said. Then Mr. Sadat sent a second letter and got a second response.

In the text of the latest letter released by the government, Mr. Begin told Mr. Sadat the Palestinian *autonomy talks should be resumed* without waiting for a possible summit meeting with President Carter. Cairo press reports said today that Mr. Begin's latest letter "contains nothing that is new or positive" and has failed to persuade the Egyptian government to resume the peace negotiations.

- In Quito, Ecuador, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday that Ecuador has decided to move its embassy in Israel from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv.

A government statement said the decision had been made as a result of the Israeli parliament's approval of the annexation of occupied Arab territory and the declaration of a unified Jerusalem as the national capital.

"This decision does not mean an alteration in the traditional relations with the Israeli state but is a consequence of the application of a fundamental and permanent principal in the nation's foreign policy, not to recognize territorial acquisitions obtained by force," the statement said.

The Israeli government reacted with "deep disappointment" at the decision. Venezuela and Uruguay earlier had announced that they would move their embassies.

Saudi Plane Catches Fire, All 301 Inside Are Killed

JIDDA, Aug. 20 (UPI) — A Saudi Arabian Airlines passenger jet that was forced to return to Riyadh Airport yesterday because of a fire erupted in flames on the ground, killing all 301 persons aboard as rescue workers struggled to open *the doors, government officials said* today.

The death toll on the U.S.-built Lockheed *L-1011* TriStar makes the disaster the second worst involving a single aircraft in aviation history.

[About 75 percent of the victims were Saudi Arabians who boarded the plane in Karachi, where the *flight originated, said Saudi airline* officials in the Pakistani city, according to the Associated Press].

The Civil Aviation Authority and Saudi Arabian Airways said in a *joint statement that the pilot ra*dioed that a fire broke out on board minutes after taking off from Riyadh airport for Jidda, 500 miles away. He said he would attempt an *emergency landing.*

Futile Effort

On the ground, the plane moved to the end of a runway as rescue workers dashed out and the pilot radioed that the crew was trying to remove the passengers through the emergency exits.

But flames engulfed the plane and rescue teams could not open the exits, the Saudi Civilian Aviation Authority said.

The worst aircraft disaster involving a single plane was the crash of a Turkish Airlines DC-10 near Paris, killing *346* persons in March, 1974.

The version of the TriStar aircraft used by the Saudi airline can carry up to 400 persons.

The last major crash in Saudi *Arabia was on Nov. 26, 1979, when* a Pakistan International Airlines Boeing 707 crashed after takeoff from Jidda, killing 156 persons.

Bolivian Rulers Close Colleges, Suspend Unions

LA PAZ, Aug. 20 (Reuters) — Military rulers in Bolivia yesterday suspended trade unions and indefinitely shut universities, which they described as leftist agitation centers.

The ruling junta that took power in a coup on July 17 also dismissed all academic authorities, dissolved student organizations and substituted government approved worker representatives for union leaders.

Among the trade unions suspended was the powerful Bolivian Workers Confederation, whose leader, Juan Lechin, has been under arrest since the coup. Interior Minister Luis Arce said that the headquarters of the confederation would be demolished to build a private parking lot.

Education Minister Ariel Coca said that universities would be reorganized to replace Marxist ideology with a "nationalist, Christian and humanistic doctrine."

Thai Center Cuts Refugee Supplies

BANGKOK, Aug. 20 (AP) — A cross-border feeding station on the Thai-Cambodian border will distribute supplies to Cambodians arriving from the interior of the country twice a month beginning in September, instead of once every week as in the past, a senior Thai officer said today.

Prasong Soonsiri, deputy secretary general of the National Security Council, said he was informed by the relief agencies that the "land bridge" operation at the Nong Chan Cambodian settlement resumed Monday after a brief interruption.

Thai troops at the border last week halted food distribution following a dramatic increase in the arrival of Cambodians at the food distribution center.

Mexico Seeks Leadership Of Its Southern Neighbors

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 20 (NYT) — After long ignoring its southern *neighbors, Mexico is seeking politi*cal leadership in Central America and the Caribbean to offset the traditional influence of both the United States and Cuba over the troubled region.

In recent weeks, President Jose Lopez Portillo has made official visits to Cuba and Costa Rica and has stopped over in Venezuela, Panama and Nicaragua for high-level talks. Mexico has also joined Venezuela in a plan to provide nine countries of the Caribbean area with low-interest credit for oil imports.

Also, Mexico is giving political *support to liberal or leftist govern*ments in Costa Rica, Panama, Nicaragua and Jamaica while criticizing the U.S.-backed civilian-military junta in El Salvador and cooling relations with Guatemala's rightist government.

In part, the diplomatic moves reflect the more activist foreign policy adopted by Mexico since emerging as a major oil producer last year. They also fit into Mexico's traditional pattern of backing leftist causes abroad and following conservative policies at home.

The main reason for the moves, however, *may be Mexico's fear that* political unrest and economic crises might convert Central America and the Caribbean into a focus of East-West tensions. Already there is competition for influence in the region, involving not only the United States and Cuba but also Social Democrats and Christian Democrats of Latin America and Western Europe.

Mexico denies any ambition to turn the region into its own sphere of influence. "We don't want it to become a battleground for outside *interests and ideologies," one senior* official said. "We're not intervening and we don't want others to intervene either."

As some countries seek to break away from decades of U.S. influence, however, Mexico is trying to prevent them from falling automatically under Cuban tutelage.

Mexico's relations with Cuba are probably as warm as they have been since the 1959 Cuban revolution. President Fidel Castro organized a special reception for Mr. Lopez Portillo early this month in apparent appreciation of the Mexican leader's decision to announce his visit to Havana at the height of the Cuban-American refugee dispute.

Boycott End Urged

In Havana, Mr. Lopez Portillo called for an end to the U.S. economic boycott of Cuba, to overflights of Cuba by American spy planes and to the U.S. occupation of the naval base of Guantanamo. "We will tolerate nothing against Cuba," he said. "We would feel that anything that happened to Cuba had happened to us, too."

Chinese-Language Version Is Set Of the Encyclopedia Britannica

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (LAT) — In a historic publishing decision, encyclopedia Britannica Inc. announced yesterday that it will produce in China a Chinese-language version of its 15th edition.

The move will be a joint venture with the Greater Encyclopedia of China Publishing House and is being undertaken as part of Peking's modernization campaign.

Charles Swanson, president of Britannica Inc., called the effort "a major cultural achievement involving a unique collaboration between a major publishing house of the People's Republic of China and a western reference publisher."

Mr. Swanson told a news conference that, "while Encyclopedia Britannica has considerable experience publishing reference works in other languages, it is a first for China to enter into such a relationship with a Western publishing firm."

The four-year project calls for the Chinese to produce an eight-volume encyclopedia composed of eight million words, based largely on Britannica's Micropedia, the ready-reference section of Britannica's 30-volume 15th edition.

Jiang Chunfang, chairman and chief editor, Encyclopedia of China, said that, although China has been exposed to Western culture and scientific knowledge for the past 150 years, this is the first time such knowledge will be available in the form of an encyclopedia.

The Chinese are the publishers of the world's largest reference book of an encyclopedic nature — The Grand Compendium of Yunglo. It was prepared in manuscript form by more than 3,000 scholars between the years 1403 and 1408.

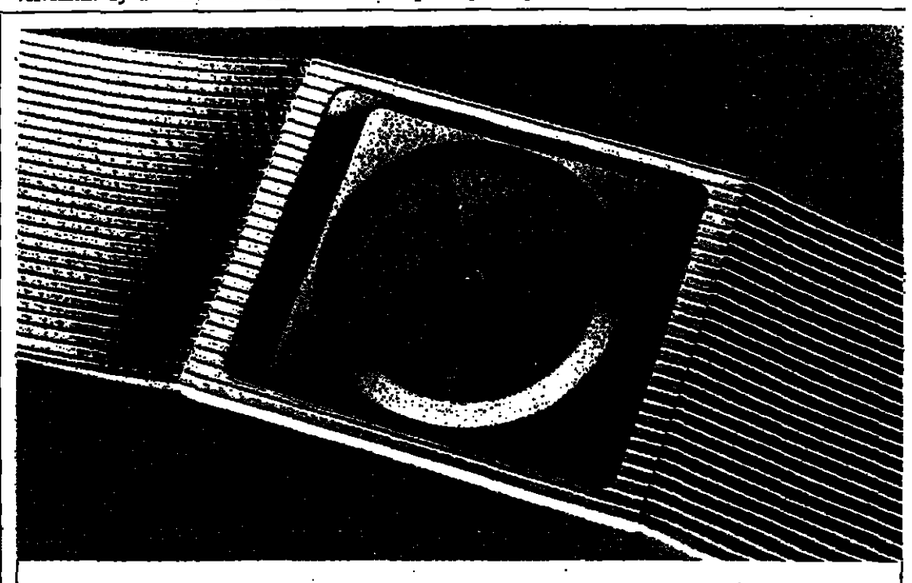
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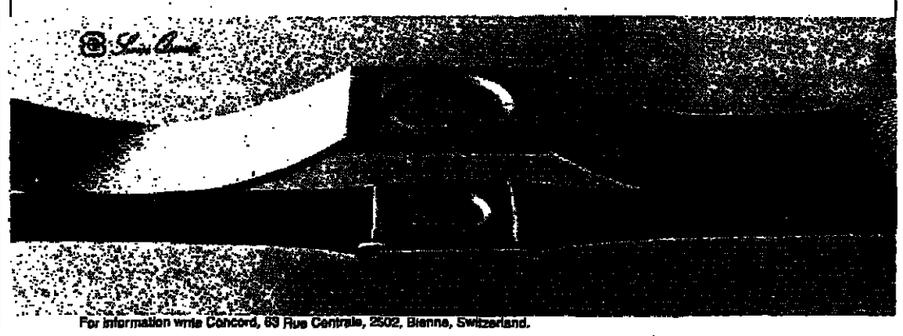
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 4 Thursday, August 21, 1980

The World Bank's Report

Zero economic growth is an idea with a certain appeal here and there in the rich countries. But among the poor it is an affront. Rising income, in most of the world, immediately buys longer lives, better health, literacy and opportunity — things of absolute value. The World Bank's annual report, published this week, is an authoritative and deeply illuminating summary of worldwide progress against poverty, and of the intricate relationships — not all of them economic — on which it depends.

There are several paradoxes of poverty here. The proportion of the world's population in total and squalid poverty is slowly declining — but the absolute numbers living in that kind of poverty are slowly rising. The poorest countries are getting a little more prosperous, but the gap between the rich and the poor is widening. And yet, while the gap in money incomes widens, the gaps in health and education are narrowing. That's because a little money buys much more progress in India than in the United States.

In the industrial countries, from 1950 to 1980, economic output per person more than doubled to $9,700 a year. from 1950 to 1978, and life expectancy increased from 66 to 74 years. Not bad. In the world's several dozen poorest countries, output per person rose from $164 to $245 a year in that same period, and life expectancy rose from 35 to 50 years — twice as much as in the industrial countries. High birth rates are a response to high death rates. With fewer children dying, birth rates are now dropping sharply throughout most of the Third World. Since the mid-1960s, birth rates have dropped at least 10 percent in India, China, Indonesia and half a dozen other developing countries.

Mainly because of the huge increases in oil prices last year, the World Bank forecasts that economic growth will slow down throughout most of the developing world in the early 1980s. Incomes will continue to rise in most of them — the exceptions are mainly in sub-Saharan Africa — but the rise will not be as rapid as in the 1970s. The world is in the midst of a two-step adjustment to much more expensive fuel. Governments tried to soften the impact in the 1974 increases by borrowing abroad to pay their oil bills. Now the debts have risen to a point at which few of them can safely continue to borrow. Instead, the bank warns, many will have to accept lower growth for a time. Money will have to be diverted into structural change — investment in new machinery and new energy sources. There won't be enough investment capital to go around under even the best of circumstances, particularly since China, for the first time, is likely to begin to borrow heavily abroad.

Much of the responsibility for the Third World's economic growth lies with the Third World itself — a point that the World Bank's report unsentimentally emphasizes, with many enlightening details. Meanwhile, there is also responsibility that lies specifically with Americans, as stewards of the richest and most productive of the world's economies. It continues to be a responsibility to maintain a high level of open trade — which also benefits Americans — and to step up, just a bit, the present very modest flow of investment aid.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Storm Over Women's Rights

One of the slicker performances at the Democratic convention was provided by a well-organized group of women who rewrote the party platform despite strenuous objections from the White House and without much help from the preoccupied senator from Massachusetts. As a result, Democratic candidates are running on a platform totally opposed to the Republicans on the two big political issues facing women today, the Equal Rights Amendment and abortion rights. Republicans are pledged to do away with both. Democrats wholeheartedly support both.

What's most notable here is not the sudden potential for a referendum on so-called women's issues this fall, but the very fact that they have now achieved paramount political importance. There have been national battles in the past over abortion and equal rights, like the "three A's" charge in 1972 that Sen. McGovern favored "acid, amnesty and abortion." But they were peripheral compared with the current debate. Not since women won the vote have their concerns raised such a political storm.

At the Democratic convention, women for the first time were entitled by formal rule to half the delegate seats. There were far less at the Republican convention. The issues were deeply fought at both. In Detroit, the strident Republican stand against what a majority of American women favor caused soul-searching among the delegates. In New York, the Democrats' stand on women's issues was one of the few sources of real enthusiasm.

The Republicans clearly seem to be on the losing side. Their positions represent a step backward at a time that women generally are moving forward, into the work force and into political consciousness. In fact, the call for a constitutional ban on abortion is so extreme that Ronald Reagan seems quickly to have muted his support for it. The morning after the nomination, he downplayed his opposition to abortion. And he observed that the GOP favors equal rights for women, opposing ERA only as the best or only way to reach that objective.

After years of being regarded as extremists and troublemakers, women proved at the Democratic convention that they can be a serious, effective political force. President Carter tried to appease them by sending out senior aides to explain his commitment and to tell how many women he has appointed to high office. But even he, once his renomination was secure beyond doubt, grudgingly endorsed the platform planks they had forced upon him.

The battle for women's rights, in short, is no longer lonely nor peripheral. It has moved where it belongs: to the center of U.S. politics.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Foreign Torture, U.S. Justice

U.S. courts, long a haven for citizens whose civil rights are violated, used to look the other way when foreigners asked for relief on matters of human rights and political violence abroad. But now, as the global pattern of terrorism infects the United States also, that attitude is changing.

Four years ago Chile's military police bombed a car on a Washington street, killing a Chilean exile and his U.S. co-worker. A month ago Iran's former attache was murdered at his home in a Washington suburb. In the Chilean case, a federal judge ruled last spring that Chile and Chilean officials could be sued in the United States for the car bombing. Now the United States Court of Appeals in New York has ruled that a former Paraguayan police chief may be sued in this country for a political killing in Paraguay.

To critics of judicial imperialism, that may seem a presumptuous assertion of judicial power. But the Paraguayan case demands a forum. In 1976, Joselito Filartiga, the 17-year-old son of a critic of the Stroessner dictatorship, was kidnapped and tortured to death by Americo Pena-Irala, the police inspector general in Asuncion. When the father, Dr. Joel Filartiga, sought redress in Paraguayan courts, his lawyer was arrested, roughed up and disbarred.

Later, Police Inspector Pena later came to the United States ostensibly on a visit. Meanwhile, Dr. Filartiga had come to the United States as a refugee. He brought a federal damage suit against the inspector for the torture-killing, a violation of international law. The police official, having overstayed his visa, was deported, but not before being served with court papers.

Some courts had indicated that U.S. judges shouldn't touch a case involving foreigners and their own government. But Judge Irving Kaufman, writing for the Court of Appeals, looked to one of the first laws enacted by Congress, the 1789 Judiciary Act, and found a clear source of judicial power. That law permits suits by aliens against violators of "the Law of Nations," that is, of accepted norms of international law.

Whether it's fair to try the case so far from the defendant's home remains to be decided. It will depend on whether the courts think Dr. Filartiga can get justice in his home country. That won't be easy to demonstrate. Paraguay has been a police state for decades. Wisely handled, this judicial power can put muscle in international law. It may tempt some judges to make diplomatically embarrassing pronouncements. But if U.S. courts rejected such suits, they would only encourage malefactors, hoping to avoid accountability, to come to the United States. It is to the oppressed that the United States should wish to give refuge.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

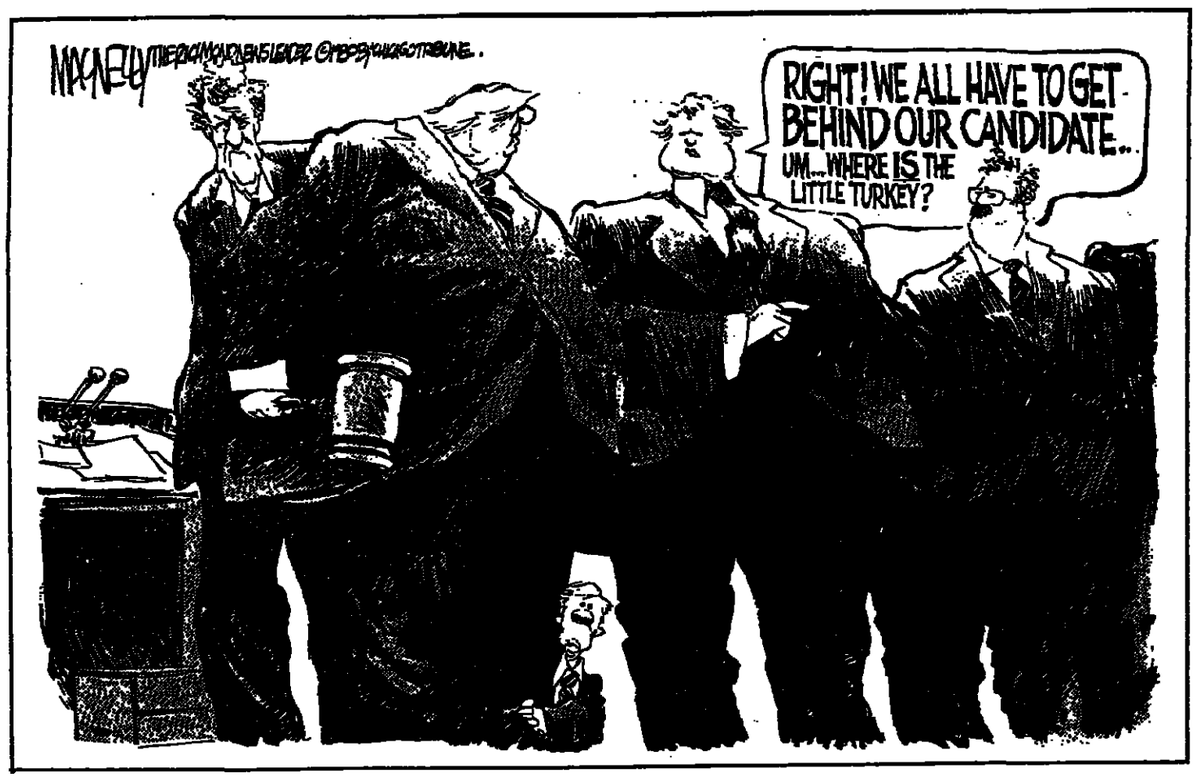
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
August 21, 1905

LONDON — Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, has resigned after a term of office of six years lasting from January, 1899, the usual quinquennial period being extended last autumn for 18 months. The immediate cause of his resignation was the home government's refusal to accept his nomination of Maj. Gen. Barrow to be the the new military supply member. Lord Curzon felt himself unable to accept the new army organization scheme. The Prince of Wales' tour this autumn, in which the interest and loyalty of every caste and class in India are bound up, will have to take place without the assistance of the present Viceroy.

Fifty Years Ago
August 21, 1930

PARIS — Seven high officers of the French Army sitting yesterday in court-martial granted full exoneration to Charles Leopold Hartmann, an American citizen condemned to death as a spy against France in the World War. Mr. Hartmann, a mild-mannered man who appeared young for his 75 years, convinced the court that he had been the victim in a case of mistaken identity. Overwhelming evidence had been produced to prove that the youth who had left Alsace to seek his fortune in the United States and who had returned unsuspectingly to his native village 52 years later was not the enemy informer who had been sought for longer than a decade.



Why the Kremlin 'Doubled' Arms Outlay

By Arthur Macy Cox

WASHINGTON — In 1976, the CIA made what appeared to be an astounding discovery about Soviet defense outlays. News outlets throughout the country headlined the story, "CIA Doubles Estimate of Soviet Defense Spending." The media were very poorly briefed. Nobody at CIA thought the Russians had suddenly increased their defense spending by 100 percent. But the impression was allowed to stand and has not been clarified.

A recent study published by the U.S. Air Force and prepared by the U.S. Strategic Institute said: "Estimates prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency, as well as by U.S. academic economists, have been in error by as much as 100 percent. The CIA estimates were accepted without question until 1976, when they were acknowledged to be grossly in error and doubled. Economists have not yet recovered from the shock of that experience."

Former President Richard Nixon in his new book, "The Real War" says: "In 1976, the CIA estimates of Russian military spending for 1970-75 were doubled overnight as errors were discovered and corrected. When the first concrete steps toward arms control were taken, American presidents were being supplied by the CIA with figures on Russian military spending that were only half of what the agency later decided spending had been. Thanks, in part, to this intelligence blunder, we will find ourselves looking down the nuclear barrel in the mid-1980s."

U.S. Budget

Congress recently authorized the largest U.S. defense budget in history because most members of Congress also have come to believe that the Russians have doubled their defense spending during the decade of the 1970s.

But the facts are very different. At no time has the Soviet defense budget been increased by more than 3 percent a year.

The CIA has an admittedly difficult job estimating what the Russians spend on defense because so much is secret. The figure which the Russians publish in their annual budget doesn't come close to approximating Soviet defense totals. The CIA tries to estimate the dollar cost of the Soviet military by determining what it would cost the United States to duplicate the Soviet defense establishment. This is obviously subject to considerable error because there are such vast differences in the costs of U.S. and Soviet defense programs.

The most glaring difference is in military manpower. The Russians have about 4.4 million military personnel compared to a U.S. figure of 2.1 million.

The CIA makes an estimate of the dollar cost of the 4.4 million Soviet force multiplied by U.S. military pay and allowance rates. This results in a significant distortion because U.S. military personnel are volunteers with relatively high levels of pay and allowances. The Soviet forces, on the other hand, are drafted and paid about one-fifth the U.S. rate.

Forgotten

When this method of costing Soviet defense began in the early 1970s, the CIA concluded that the Russians were spending between 6 and 8 percent of their gross national product for defense. At the time, the United States was expending about the same percentage of its GNP for defense. Today, the U.S. figure is closer to 5 percent. However, it is often forgotten that the United States has a GNP which is about double that of the Soviet Union.

During the period from 1973 to 1976, as CIA analysts refined their methodology and obtained better intelligence, they made an important breakthrough. In costing Soviet defense production, they had been crediting the Russians with efficiency which was close to that of the United States. What they discovered was that Soviet defense production, in fact, was not very efficient. Thus, the Soviet defense effort was absorbing a greater share of the GNP than previously believed.

Here is what the published 1978 CIA report said: "The new estimate of the share of defense in the Soviet GNP is almost twice as high as the 6-8 percent previously estimated. This does not mean that the impact of defense programs on the Soviet economy has increased — only that our appreciation of this impact has changed. *It also implies that Soviet defense industries are far less efficient than formerly believed."*

The CIA increased the percent of GNP from 6-8 to 11-13, but there had been no doubling of the rate of actual Soviet defense spending. There was merely an increase in CIA's estimate of the share of GNP expended for defense. What should have been cause for jubilation was never adequately explained to the Congress and the public. Instead, for the past four years, a misperception that there has been a great surge in Soviet defense spending has gone uncorrected.

Nothing Dramatic

In fact, there have been no dramatic increases in Soviet defense spending during the entire decade. Here is what the CIA paper published in January, 1980, said for the 1970-79 period: "Estimated in constant dollars, Soviet defense activities increased at an average annual rate of 3 percent." In other words, the Russians have indeed been increasing their defense budget, each year, at about the same rate as the United States and most of its NATO partners. The U.S. defense budget for next year calls for an increase, in real terms, of about 5 percent.

From the standpoint of weighing the essential defense burden of the United States and the Soviet Union, there are several factors that should be given much greater emphasis when the executive branch is presenting the facts to Congress.

The first is the great difference between the defense contribution made by the European allies of the United States and the Warsaw Pact allies of the Soviet Union. In 1978, the European NATO members expended $75 billion for defense and France, a non-NATO ally, spent $16 billion — a total of $91 billion. The Warsaw Pact members, other than the Soviet Union, expended $23 billion, or one-fourth of the defense spending of our European allies.

Perhaps even more important in considering the relative defense burdens is the cost shouldered by the Soviet Union in defending against China. The U.S. Defense Department says: "At least 22 percent of the increase in the Soviet defense budget during these 13 years [1964-1977] has been attributed to the buildup in the Far East. The high construction costs in Siberia suggest that the intelligence estimates may understate the cost of the Soviet buildup in the Far East substantially." In addition, according to the Defense Department, the Russians "station as much as 25 percent of their ground forces and tactical air power on their border with China."

Into Focus

The Soviet burden of defense against China comes more sharply into focus when note is made of the fact that the Russians have 44 divisions facing China and 31 divisions facing NATO. Of the 31 divisions in Central Europe, four are standing guard in Hungary and five have remained in Czechoslovakia since the invasion of that country in 1968. In other words, there are about twice as many divisions committed to the China front as to the West German front.

End of Line

Furthermore, the United States does not have to match the Soviet forces facing China. Those forces are at the end of a long and tenuous line of communication that can be severed, in time of war, by missile strikes. These are not forces that can be readily transferred to combat in a European war. On the other hand, if it is argued that the U.S. defense budget should provide forces to counter the Soviet threat to China, then the Chinese defense budget should be included on our side — a total of $35 billion.

The combined NATO defense budgets are greater than the combined Soviet-Warsaw Pact defense budgets, and if the China factor is included, the Soviet proportion of defense facing the United States and its allies is less than 75 percent of that of the NATO powers.

These are facts which Congress should have before it when it weighs the budget appropriation decisions in the next few weeks. The Russians have an ample defense budget, but it still does not equal its potential adversaries. The perception of Soviet military superiority is an illusion based, in large part, on a misunderstanding of the facts.

Arthur M. Cox, a former CIA official, is a writer specializing in Soviet affairs. He is policy consultant to the American Committee on East-West Accord. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Bad News From Breadbasket

By Jonathan Power

WASHINGTON — The world might be on the threshold of a major transition. It could be moving from an era where nearly everyone could afford to buy food to one where food could be easily purchasable only by the minority who could afford to buy high-priced gasoline. For food might become as expensive as oil.

This will happen for two principal reasons. Partly because of the threat to the North American bread basket as drought and soil erosion take their toll. Partly because as oil prices rise, a number of countries, in particular Brazil, the Philippines, South Africa, and now the United States itself, are encouraging farmers to cultivate not for food, but for fuel — gasohol.

This year's drought in the United States, severe in its own terms, is throwing into relief a number of worrying developments that have become slowly but surely apparent over the last decade. Continuous intensive cropping has reduced the soil cover. A 1977 report from the Iowa State Experiment Station notes: "The 200 million tons of soil lost from Iowa's cropland each year simply cannot be replaced within our lifetimes or those of our children."

Ground water levels have also diminished, again under the pressure of intensive farming and also because of the increased competition from urban and industrial use. In California, irrigated valleys that were once lush green have turned a dusty brown. In addition, some of the finest Midwestern corn belt land is being sacrificed to coal stripmining.

Slowing Down

At the same time, U.S. yields have been slowing down from record levels of growth. Between 1950 and the early 1970s, the steady rise in cereal yields was one of the major trends in the U.S. economy. Latterly, however, yields have become less predictable, even erratic. One of the reasons for this is the return to production, in the wake of the food shortages of the mid-1970s, of marginal land that had been taken out of use during the 1960s. This year, for the first time in a generation, there is no cropland idled under U.S. government programs.

There is also a good deal of evidence that scientific innovation has reached a plateau. A study comparing corn yields on experimental stations in Iowa with those on nearby farms showed a wide gap in the late 1950s. By the early 1970s, the gap had virtually disappeared. The backlog of technology to farmers in Iowa has been largely used up.

Over 100 countries today look to North America for a portion of their food supplies. An increasing number of low-income countries are now importing more food than they produce. Yet, as Lester Brown of the Worldwatch Institute argues, "The United States cannot expect to go on meeting world demand except at much higher prices." In the 1970s, North American grain exports doubled. A repeat experience is impossible. Rising prices will be left to take the strain.

Brown's thesis is that they will go on rising at least up to the price of oil. The gasohol factor will see to that.

It is the Brazilians who have set the pace with gasohol production. The Brazilian goal is self-sufficiency in automative fuel by the end of the decade. The primary source is alcohol distilled from sugarcane. The government aims to encourage the planting of cane in an area equivalent to one half of the country's present acreage of cropland.

Already in Brazil it is possible to see the harmful social consequence of this single-minded pursuit to keep the car and truck economy in order. Peasants are being evicted from their traditional holdings where they grew maize and beans as big farmers consolidate their land for the mechanized farming of cane. Food is already becoming more expensive.

The damage being done in Brazil by the gasohol program is primarily internal. A repeat performance in the United States, even on the much reduced scale that is planned here, would have worldwide ramifications.

It is estimated that providing gasohol for the typical U.S. car would require about 1,500 pounds of grain a year, almost as much as the amount the average American consumes as food each year. By the mid-1980s, the Carter administration would like to see alcohol production of 2 billion gallons. Although this would be a mere 2 percent of last year's gasoline consumption, it would require 20 million tons of grain — 20 percent of current grain exports.

Sky's the Limit

But with gasohol production, as the Brazilians seem determined to show, the sky is the limit. As long as U.S. car and truck owners will pay the price, the farmers will happily produce for them rather than for food customers overseas.

Over time the price of oil and the price of food will have to come into equilibrium. It is difficult to guess accurately what the price will be. It is safe to assume that it will be far above current food prices. One expert, Fred Sanderson of the Brookings Institution, suggests that corn prices could double.

This would be bad news even if its impact were confined to the U.S. economy. Yet, as every grain dealer knows, the Chicago grain market is the major influence on the world price. The United States provides well over half of the grain in the international marketplace. Every city dweller the world over will be affected. Many poor people will find food too expensive to buy.

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A Lesson For Carter To Ponder

By David S. Broder

NEW YORK — For Jimmy Carter and his aides, the hard-earned lesson of the Democratic convention is the danger of misjudging and underestimating an opponent. They made that mistake with Sen. Edward Kennedy and paid dearly for it. But the lesson will be worth the price if it steers them away from their inclination to repeat the error with Ronald Reagan.

On the floor of the convention, as Carter was being renominated, his top strategist, Hamilton Jordan, was telling people it would be "easy" to beat Reagan in November, as "easy" as it had been to whip Kennedy in the spring.

The only thing wrong with the proposition was that the "defeated" Kennedy dominated Carter's convention and made the president seem a puny figure at a moment when he needed to be generating power for his uphill climb to overtake Reagan.

No matter that Kennedy's behavior on the podium last week was tinged with the arrogance which had earned him the original enmity of Carter and his followers; no matter that it bordered on outright discourtesy to a president of his own party.

The fact that Kennedy consistently and almost contemptuously upstaged Carter every day of the convention ought to be the clearest warning to the Carterites that they may be making equally erroneous assumptions about the character and toughness of his next opponent, Reagan.

If one asks how Kennedy was able to dominate a convention ostensibly controlled by Carter, the answer has to be found in the classic Carter misjudgment of Kennedy's temper and tenacity.

From the beginning, Carter thought of Kennedy as a man with fatal character flaws, a weak man, captive to a family tradition he did not really share, and dominated by a staff of ideologues. Carter thought Kennedy would crumble in defeat and was first perplexed and then vexed when he persisted — even though he kept losing.

No Chance

In late spring, when the last mathematical chance of a Kennedy victory had vanished, the senator said he would withdraw if Carter met him in debate, as Carter had agreed to do last winter before he realized that the hostage crisis was a perfect excuse for ducking the challenge.

Carter refused the Kennedy offer which would have ended the contest in June, because, as his advisers arrogantly said, "Presidents don't debate losers." What they failed to recognize was that Kennedy spoke for 40 percent of the delegates in Madison Square Garden, and they had the power to turn Carter's renomination scene into shambles.

Once this elemental fact was recognized, Carter and his agents reversed roles and began an eager courtship of the man they had previously scorned. Kennedy, who had no reason to be generous, was not. Instead, he used the situation coldly to demean Carter — and to teach the Carterites a few lessons in public relations.

The cruelest lesson was in the contrast of the speeches of the two men. Kennedy had wanted the debate in order to prove that he was not the bumbling, inarticulate man he appeared in the mindless first weeks of his challenge.

The damage of misreading Kennedy is done and cannot be erased. But it is not clear whether the lesson has been absorbed by Carter and been applied by him to his equally dangerous underestimation of his next opponent, Reagan.

What Carter ought to understand now is that his rivals are not likely to roll over at his command. Kennedy did not and Reagan will not.

Nor will Kennedy now do much to help Carter with Reagan. The senator understands perfectly well — from the steely expressions on the podium — that if they are in the White House in 1984, Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter will do all in their power to deny the next nomination to him. He will treat them accordingly.

Carter must steel himself to face Reagan alone. He must do what he has refused or been unable to do so far: construct some semi-plausible defense of his own record. In his single day of campaigning this spring, in Ohio, he argued that the United States was "turning the tide" on its economic problems. That claim was instantly ridiculed. At the convention, he argued that a mediocre first term guaranteed a better second term. That argument did not take wing either.

He has to do better than that — or he will be watching the world from Plains, Ga., and wondering how he ever so badly misjudged his opponents.

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Obituaries

Otto Frank, Found Diary Of Daughter Anne Frank

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 20 (AP) — Otto Frank, 91, whose daughter Anne wrote a teen-age diary of Nazi persecution that shocked the world, died today.

The German-born Mr. Frank was the sole survivor of a family of four ferreted out in 1944 by Nazi raiders from the backroom of a Dutch warehouse where they had been hiding for more than two years.

He was freed from the Auschwitz death camp by Soviet troops in 1945, *at about the time* Anne died of typhus in the Bergen-Belsen camp at age 15. His wife and other daughter also died in Nazi camps.

Returning to the Amsterdam warehouse, Mr. Frank found Anne's Dutch-language diary, along with fairy tales and other stories she had written while in hiding.

Reflecting humor and pensiveness, *the diary has been hailed as a monument* to the courage and strength of the human spirit.

"In spite of everything, I still believe that people are really good at heart," was a key passage *that* gripped millions around the world.

The diary was published in 1947. It was later dramatized as a prize-winning play and the Franks' hiding place became a museum and a center of pilgrimage. Mr. Frank, a native *of Frankfurt* and descendant of an old German-Jewish family, was decorated for bravery as a German officer in World War I.

He fled Germany with his family *before* the outbreak of World War II, as the Nazis pressed their anti-Jewish campaign. He opened a food-product business in Amsterdam, which was occupied by the invading Germans in 1940.

The family went into hiding June 14, 1942, *when news spread about* the massacres of Jews. They were tracked down on Aug. 1, 1944, date of the last entry in Anne's journal.

Mr. Frank settled in Switzerland in the 1950s, keeping *the diary in* the safe of a Basel bank. He turned over all royalties from the publication and the film rights to an Anne Frank Foundation in Amsterdam and to charity.



Otto Frank

UPI

William L. Ritchie

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (WP) — William Ludlow Ritchie, 78, a retired brigadier general in the Air Force who served as an aide at the Quebec, Cairo, Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences of allied leaders during World War II, died Sunday. After the war, he helped organize the Air Force as a separate service.

William J. Sebald

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (WP) — William Joseph Sebald, 78, an expert on Japanese law who served as a political adviser to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Japan and later as U.S. ambassador to Burma and Australia, died Aug. 10. He had been suffering from emphysema.

John Sebastian

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (NYT) — John Sebastian, 65, who helped make the harmonica a classically oriented instrument, died Monday.

Jazz

Diz Disley and His Django Heritage

By Michael Zwerin

LONDON (IHT) — Diz Disley stays with a friend above a pub in Queensway when he's in London, which is no more than six weeks a year. Otherwise he has a small house near Almeria, Spain, where he "just reaches up and pulls down grapes." In between he moves around like a Gypsy, a group he admires.

"Gypsies do things on a whim. 'Oh, let's go somewhere,' and they go straightaway. I think Gypsies are terrific people, wonderful. They don't give a damn. They're all anarchists, you see. They won't have all this bureaucracy stuck on them. They're outsiders, absolutely free people."

Musically, Disley is a Django clone. He does not exactly object to this description — "I'll never be another Django, but I play the kind of music I like and I make a living out of it. I'm lucky." He is content to carry forward somebody else's tradition.

Django Reinhardt, the legendary French-Gypsy guitarist, is one of the key factors in the guitar craze that swept the Western world in the 1960s and grew in the '70s. He became a superstar before World War II, when the guitar was still a pariah in popular music. He is the only non-American jazz musician to be considered a "great" in the manner of Louis Armstrong, Lester Young, Charlie Parker, John Coltrane — one of those who leave "schools" of imitators behind them. Neither jazz nor rock guitar would be the same today without Django.

Django made his reputation playing with Stephane Grappelly in the Quintet de Hot Club de France, a drumless band with three guitars, bass and Grappelly's violin. They created the only "European" jazz style until the avant-garde chamber sound of the *mid-1970s. For the past few years* Disley has, in a sense, stepped into Django's shoes by accompanying Grappelly, now in his 70s.

Disley, 47, liked playing ukelele *when he was 14.* His mother took him on holiday in Blackpool, where he spent every day listening to dixieland 78-rpms in record stores. Once somebody left a Quintet record on the counter, "Swing Guitars," and he put it on the turntable: "Out came this incredible music. I fell in love with that locomotive three-guitar rhythm sound. I made my mother buy me the record, and I acquired a cheap guitar."

Gajo Tales

Rumor has it that Disley plays one of Django's guitars. It is astonishing how quickly this stocky, lantern-jawed Yorkshireman can produce a smile: "Django had two Maccaferri guitars. One of them got cracked and the Gypsies put it on top of his coffin when they buried him. The other went to his *son Babick, who has had some* trouble with the law but is an accomplished electric guitarist on his own. There is a story that Gypsies gave one of Django's guitars to Chet Atkins. When I saw Les Paul in New York he told me: 'Some Gypsies came to see me and they gave me Django's guitar.' The same thing happened to Barney Kessel. That's four Gajo, which is what the Gypsies call non-Gypsies, who are supposed to have Django's guitar. But, see, these are Gypsies. They'll tell Gajo anything. I mean, I love those people, but don't believe a word they say."

Django's brother Joseph played rhythm guitar in the Quintet. He was always in Django's shadow, though Disley says, "Joseph is a beautiful player on his own. I made a record with Joseph years ago, and we had a little tour of England together. Joseph doesn't play any more, he makes his living dealing in old violins. You know, Gypsies often scuffle around like that, dealing in junk. I went to find him last year in Paris. You have to go and ask in some cafe and they direct you *round* back. He lives in a very nice, shiny, modern caravan, the kind you would expect a 1965 Oldsmobile to pull along. It took me a lot of *trouble to find him.*"

Disley, who appeared with Grappelly in the band that played for the big party scene in the film "King of the Gypsies," has become something of a Django expert. "He never carried his own guitar. Joseph always carried it for him. And there was usually no case for it, it was wrapped in a paper bag *or just bare. He used to* play *at* girls — he'd see a bird he liked in the audience, and played, you know, just for her. He was a great billiards player, and he *loved to fish. Sometimes he'd just* drop everything, contract or no contract, and disappear to play billiards or fish.

"When the Quintet would have a job in some posh place, the Gypsies in the neighborhood would all hear about it and they'd be in his expensive hotel room, tearing feathers off chickens, cooking them, cooking hedgehogs — hedgehogs are a Gypsy delicacy.

"I went to see his wife, Naguine. She's dead now, too. She was living in a caravan in a fairground at the end of the metro line. The area was full of Gypsies tending fires, with dogs prowling around. Not many people know that Django also played violin. *She had his violin* hanging on the wall, and one or two of his paintings. They're terrible, awful, really bad. Steph [Grappelly] went to see Naguine after Django died and *she gave him the scarf Django al*ways wrapped his violin in. It has a red border with musical notes on it. Steph still wraps his violin in Django's scarf.

"I never met Django. When I came out of the army at the end of '52, I had about £45 saved to take me to Paris during the summer holidays to hear Django. But I was playing in a club in Bradford, when somebody came up with the Daily Mirror and said, 'Pity about Django dying.' I'll never forget that day, May 17th. Like the day I heard that Kennedy died."



Christian Rose

Disley and Gajo guitar.

Theater in London

A First-Rate 'Galileo' And a Hapless 'Hedda'

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Aug. 20 (IHT) — The good news this week is that John Dexter's production of Brecht's "Galileo" on the National's Olivier stage is already the most assured and accomplished that that vast open space has yet seen; the bad news is about Charles Marowitz's "Hedda."

There are two stunningly effective moments in "Galileo." The first is when a new pope, played in Hadrian fashion by Basil Henson, slouches in white underwear on the papal throne half-inclined to give the great inventor his chance to prove that the Earth is in fact revolving just like any other planet. Gradually he is then dressed in full papal regalia by Vatican attendants, and as the robes go on him so grows the conviction that this scientific freedom cannot be allowed, since it could be seen as a direct challenge to God, in whose clothing the pope is now to be seen.

The second comes at the very close, when Galileo's faithful pupil is smuggling the master's forbidden scientific theories across the Italian border; as he reaches the customs barrier, the whole night sky ahead of him is alight with the stars that have been Galileo's life's work, work that is now being taken to the outside world and therefore to us.

Howard Brenton, who has done this spare but powerful new translation, describes "Galileo" as Socialist literature's answer to "Paradise Lost." In theatrical terms it is also the chronicle that clearly inspired and conditioned both Bolt's "Man for All Seasons" and Osborne's "Luther." It is an epic biography, clearly rooted in Brecht's own life and time (as Galileo to the Vatican, so Brecht to Berlin; as Galileo to the New Age, so Niels Bohr to the Nuclear Age) and it has been given a sparse and powerful production that goes wrong only where Dexter tries a massively operatic street-singer sequence.

* * *

"Is it possible to do "Hedda Gabler" in 90 minutes on a white disc?" asked advertisements for Charles Marowitz's instant Ibsen digest, currently to be found in the Open Space company's season at the Round House. The answer is yes; Ibsen happily being well-nigh indestructible, it would be possible to do "Hedda" under water with a cast entirely composed of drum majorettes. But why bother?

The college job now appearing on the circular white stage of the Round House has, I suspect, a great deal *more to do with Marowitz's remarkably* low boredom threshold in regard to the classics than with any fresh insights into the play or its author's intentions. True, we start (as is now traditional with these Marowitz scissors-and-paste jobs) on a darkened stage with a series of blackout tableaux, fairly vivante, in which Hedda is seen playing sado-masochistic games *with her dead father. Later we get a* lengthy sequence in the brothel visited (offstage in the original) by Lovborg on the fatal night of the missing manuscript (in the Marowitz version both Hedda and her dead father appear to be regular customers). We also get some strobe lighting, a Judge Brack (Denis Holmes) nattily attired in bright green hunting kit and presumably on his way to seek work in a circus, and a Hedda (Jenny Agutter) who appears to be auditioning for a bus and truck tour of "Annie Get Your Gun."

The problem is that in a desperate effort to make "Hedda" into an altogether different kind of evening in the theater from the one splendidly conceived by its author, Marowitz has drowned the baby in the bathwater.

What we are left with is a soggy shambles; this "Hedda" has no intermission but it also has no meaning unless you know the original very well and can mentally put back the crucial sequences (such as the burning of the manuscript, or Hedda's suicide) that Marowitz has seen fit to replace *with his own ham-fisted moralizing over Hedda's dilemma. If you can* imagine the Ibsen original reduced to a Harold Robbins television series, this then would correspond to the preview: "See Hedda ride a huge mock-up of General Gabler's pistol! Thrill to the amazing tale of a Scandinavian woman in love with four men — one her own father!"

Marowitz leaves remarkably little to chance: When Hedda is recalling her childhood, she sinks to her knees and talks in a funny high-pitched voice, thus indicating childhood; *when Tesman is being bullied by his* aunt, he skips to her rope. Every moment in the play that Marowitz has bothered to preserve is signaled, telegraphed and underlined as if for an audience of deaf and backward tourists. The assumption, and it seems to me a remarkably arrogant and misguided one, is that we either know little or care little about "Hedda Gabler" *as a play and are therefore content to* let Marowitz cobble its leftovers into a kind of dramatic strip-cartoon, complete with a little lecture from the bench on the nature of Hedda's tragedy. The overall result is that of a dramatized evening-class lecture on Ibsen given by a man who once nearly went on a day trip to Oslo and has *always been meaning to read or write a play. Maybe he should have made* it into a musical instead.

Afterwords

Beatrice Behan: A Widow's Life on the Seesaw

By Audry L. Lynch

DUBLIN (IHT) — Since Brendan Behan's death 16 years ago his widow's life has been a saga of debts and taxes, raising the children, finding boarders.

Despite the success of Behan's books and plays, the royalties have not proved very lucrative to Beatrice Behan. The works have been translated into several languages and are sold around the world, but *she said her share of the profits is* small and unpredictable.

"We could never live on the book royalties. I should really see if the publishers can't push his books more. For example, a professor in Poland writes to me that he can never find Brendan's books. Whatever the problem is, I only average about £40 a month from them."

The royalties from the plays are somewhat better. "But then," she said, "that's a seesaw thing since they aren't consistently performed."

Taxes are another problem. Ireland, renowned as a tax-free haven for writers, does not include widows in the law. Last year Beatrice was summoned to court to pay 10 years' taxes on the Behan literary properties. "Even the times when I had to go to the police station for Brendan weren't as bad as that."

After Behan's death, Beatrice was persuaded by two reporters to tell her story. The result was a 251-page book, now out of print, called "My Life With Brendan." Beatrice said it earned her only a £100 advance. She had been assured by the writers, she said, that everything would be squared with Behan's publisher — not the same publisher the reporters were working with. But after *publication, she said, their pub*lisher asked her to sign a paper assuming all responsibility in case of a lawsuit from Behan's publisher. When she refused "because I was *tired of signing papers,*" she said, the publisher told her he could not give her any money.

'I Was Sold Out'

"All I have to show for it are two free copies of the book," she said. "I was sold out. The two reporters took advantage of a woman alone. . . . Brendan never would have allowed it to happen."

She has been able to keep her home in Dublin's Ballsbridge section only because, she said, after Behan's death she was advised to take in lodgers. Two American students, working for doctorates in literature, now board with her.

The house is alive with Behan's presence — his books, pictures and paintings of him, posters for his plays. "Of course it seems as if he is still here," Beatrice said. "Why wouldn't it? When he was alive, the house was always full of his friends. Look at that chair over there. That's the one Noel Coward used to sit in. There was always a bit of fun here, even in the end."

A portrait of Behan sleeping hangs in Beatrice's bedroom. "*It's* the only one I ever painted of him. It had to be while he was asleep. He was much to busy to sit still when he was awake," she said. Behan's "Hold Your Hour and Have Another" was illustrated by Beatrice.

The Behans' daughter, Blanaid, 17, hopes to study law, Beatrice said. Paudge, a boy of 15, whom Beatrice adopted after Brendan's death as company for Blanaid, "seems, strangely enough, more like Brendan than his own daughter. He acts tough and can speak up for himself, while she's shy."

Sometimes worse than the financial setbacks, Beatrice said, has been the disappearance of Behan's friends. Since his death "not more than a half dozen of them have crossed this threshold. After all, the glory and parties have stopped so they see no more reason to come."

Behan's books were banned in Ireland during his lifetime, and were released only six months after his death. "He was like a child," Beatrice said. "He would rush into Dublin bookstores hoping to find his books for sale there and was always disappointed."

She said his death in March, 1964, was no great shock. "I had already lived through about six deathbed scenes before the real one came. He always told me he *wouldn't make it past 40,* but he made it to 41, just barely. He even used to play-act his death, out of bravado, and pretend he was laid out. The full effect of his real death didn't hit me until months afterwards."

Until last year she continued her painting. A friend from Galway named Jim Downey who ran a steak house in New York City exhibited and sold her paintings after Behan's death. "I did all right, too. For example, my paintings paid for this living room rug, although it's worn now." Last year Downey died, and so did the outlet for her work.

Republican politics continue to interest her, but she mainly takes a supportive role. "I go to the functions of the Sinn Fein Workers Party. I would like to see a united Ireland but not at the expense of so many lives. I'm totally anti-violence. What do we accomplish by killing our own?"

If Behan had lived, "he would be in the political, not the violent end of things," Beatrice insisted, despite her husband's connection with the old Irish Republican Army. "He and a friend used to actually weep over 'jobs' they had done. He wouldn't be capable of setting off bombs but he did support republicanism — was brought up on it. . . .

"He used to say, 'I'm too old to fight and too fat to run.' If he had lived he would probably have written a play about the North, the tragedy on both sides. That's the pity of his death — the waste of his talent. He only had about 10 good years of writing."

Despite Beatrice's fond recollections of her life with Behan she admits there were difficulties.

"Well, he was a genius," she said, as if in explanation. "One of his aunts . . . used to say: 'Jesus protect us from geniuses.'"



Beatrice Behan

Data Insufficient to Ban Preservative, U.S. Finds

No Chance

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (WP) — There is insufficient evidence to say that sodium nitrite, a sharp-tasting preservative found in most processed meats, can cause cancer, two federal agencies decided yesterday.

Based on a review of a major 1978 study that did find nitrite guilty of causing animal cancers, the new report ends attempts to ban the chemical by the Food and Drug Administration and Agriculture Department.

The agencies began planning such efforts two years ago when Dr. Paul Newberne of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said the chemical caused lymphomas — lymph-gland cancers — in rats.

Nitrite is used to prevent often-deadly botulism and to add color and flavor in most hot dogs, sausages, bacon, hams and lunch meats. It is present in two-thirds of all pork and 10 percent of all beef products.

There remains uncertainty about its safety among many scientists. The USDA and FDA, too, are concerned about possible genetic effects and the fact that nitrite can produce cancer-causing derivative products, nitrosamines, in the body or in frying.

Monitoring to Continue

Monitoring of bacon and other meats for nitrite content and nitrosamine production will continue, said Sydney Butler, head of USDA Food Safety and Quality Service. The two federal agencies plan to commission the National Academy of Sciences to review all facts and suggest more research.

"I think it's a situation in which *we have to wait until we know* more," said Dr. Jere Goyan, FDA commissioner. "I think we should eat a well-balanced, nutritious diet and not be concerned about cured meats" — except, it was added, to eat them in moderation.

Dr. Newberne reported in 1978 that 12.5 percent of 1,381 nitrite-fed rats developed lymphomas, which occurred in only 5.75 percent of 573 normally fed rats. FDA and USDA began plans to phase out nitrite over several years, while food processors sought other ways, like freezing, to prevent botulism.

Dr. Newberne urged a phasing out, but also said his results should be confirmed in other animals before any ban. No such study has been started, but FDA and USDA asked a Washington-based group — Universities Associated for Research and Education in Pathology — to review 50,000 of Dr. Newberne's slides.

Universities Associated found no significant excess of rat lymphomas, and a federal interagency group concurred. Universities Associated said some of the supposed lymphomas were non-cancerous, and some were a cancer peculiar to rats with no known human counterpart.

On June 26 the USDA announced that except for dry-cured bacon — one percent of all bacon — there are less than 10 parts per billion of nitrosamines produced in preparation of all cured meats on the market, and control of dry-cured bacon will start. Mr. Butler called this a clean bill of health.

Liberian Leader Weighs Return To Civilian Rule

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP) — Liberian leader Samuel Doe has informed U.S. officials that he contemplates a return to civilian rule before elections scheduled for 1983, *provided that his economic and so*cial goals are met, a State Department official said yesterday.

Assistant Secretary of State Richard Moose, testifying before a House Appropriations subcommittee, said Master Sgt. Doe made the statement in a meeting last month with the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Donald McHenry.

Mr. Moose testified on the evolution of U.S.-Liberian relations since April, when Doe, a master sergeant, and a small group of other enlisted men staged a coup in which President William Tolbert Jr. was assassinated.

Outlining U.S. objectives, Mr. Moose said the administration has acted to head off economic collapse in Liberia and also is exerting pressure for an early return to civilian rule and for fair treatment of political prisoners, businessmen and others.

While the United States is attentive to Liberia's security concerns, he said, the new government is worried about a possible countercoup and fears that further release of political prisoners could threaten its security.

Soviet Violinist, Wife, Ask Bonn For Citizenship

BONN, Aug. 20 (Reuters) — Soviet violinist Gidon Kremer and his pianist wife, Elena, have decided not to return to the Soviet Union after performing at the Salzburg Festival in Austria and have applied for West German citizenship, a concert agent said yesterday.

Mr. Kremer, 33, and his 22-year-old wife have applied to the authorities in Heidelberg for citizenship, the agent, Werner Lutz, said.

Soviet authorities last week rejected the Kremers' request for permission for dual residence in the Soviet Union and West Germany and ordered the couple to return to the Soviet Union, Mr. Lutz said.

Mr. Kremer, a Jew who was born in Riga, capital of Soviet Latvia, wanted to join his German-born parents, who live in Heidelberg, Mr. Lutz said. Mr. Kremer's parents left the Soviet Union to live in West Germany two years ago.

Mr. Kremer has played extensively in the West since 1978 under a special permit.

Hell's Angels Leader Sentenced to Prison

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20 (AP) — A former chapter president of the Hell's Angels motorcycle gang and four other men have been sentenced to prison and fined after being convicted of firearms and drug offenses in an eight-month trial.

Bert Stefanson, 36, of Oakland, Calif., was sentenced Monday to 25 years in prison and fined $10,000 by Judge Samuel Conti of U.S. District Court. The other sentences ranged from two to 20 years in prison and from $5,000 to $25,000 in fines.

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4. Class – Dec.-/Jan.-Drawings 81: 1 MILLION DM or
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6. Class – Main draw. Feb.-/Mar.-Drawings 81: 1 MILLION DM or 2 – 1 MILLION
12 x 50.000 DM; 24 x 25.000 DM; 30 x 15.000 DM; 36 x 10.000 DM; 60 x 5.000 DM; 120 x 3.000 DM; 150 x 2.000 DM; 2.130 x 1.000 DM; 68.100 x 720 DM

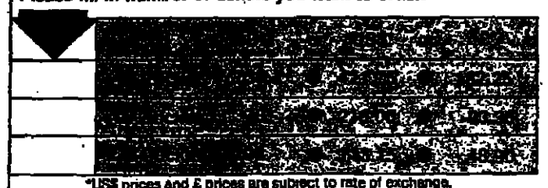
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Thursday, August 21, 1980

August, 1968: The Roar of Tanks Awakens Prague From Its Dream

By Alan Levy

A friend in Manhattan phoned me transatlantically in the middle of the night to ask me where I'd evacuated my family to. When I asked why, he exclaimed: "Look out your window! The Russians are there! They've landed at Prague airport. Russian, Polish, and East German soldiers have crossed the Czech frontier. They've occupied the ... "

"Now look," I said. "I can see out the window and there are a number of people on the streets, but they're all Czechs. I know you start reading the Times from the back, but there was a big crisis in July, then big meetings at Cierna and Bratislava, and now we're going to be let alone for a little while ... "

"No, no!" he insisted. "Prague is an occupied city. Radio Prague has gone off the air. All telephones are dead ... "

"If all the telephones have gone dead," I exploded, "*how in hell am I talking to you?*"

"I don't know," he said lamely. But then, gathering certainty, he added: "But it's been on WQXR twice now and it's all over WINS!"

Now I began to talk fast: "Look, you and I went through this kind of scare back in May, but I'd better get off the phone and check it out. If it's true, I'm not evacuating my family if I can possibly keep them here. The Czechs will lose the war very fast, so the only danger will be street fighting at the beginning. And the best thing to do about that now is to stay put."

22 Planes

My wife was fully awake now and so was our teen-age niece, Nancy Mazonson, who'd been camping out on our living room sofa-bed. Nancy was trembling, but in possession of herself. "While you were on the phone, Uncle Alan," she said, "I counted 22 planes flying over the house. All four-engine. The first was a jet and ... "

I caught my breath. Because we live very close to the Prague Castle, no planes were permitted to fly over our residential district — except in emergencies.

"As soon as I get dressed," I said, "I'm going exploring."

Nancy said: "I'm coming, too."

I must have been more disturbed than I sounded, for I didn't think to argue with her. But I did notice that she had donned bluejeans and her Camp Ramah sweatshirt, imprinted with the motto in Hebrew: *The Fire Did Not Consume Us.* I had sense enough to warn her that, if the Russians had indeed come, the Hebrew letters could be provocation. Nancy slipped a yellow raincoat over herself.

Toward dawn on the 21st of August, outside the Czechoslovak Army barracks up the street, all the soldiers were lined up in formation — but unarmed.

"You know," I told Nancy, "I've come home as late as 3:30 in the morning and I've gotten up as early as 5, but I've never been up-and-about here at 4:45 in the morning. So, for all we know, this is their normal reveille."

"Do you think the sentry will understand your Czech?" Nancy asked dubiously.

"Probably," I said, "but I'm not going to ask him." If the rumor proved false, then my spreading it would have made me one of those "American provocateurs" the Russians and East Germans had been railing about.

On our side of the barracks, some 50 people were waiting for the No. 8 tram and shivering in the early-morning mist. On the other side of the barracks, twice as many were waiting for the No. 22, which goes downtown to Wenceslaus Square. Prague being an early-to-bed, early-to-rise city, it didn't seem particularly disturbing to find people at the tram stands before 5 a.m. In fact, it was reassuring to watch the trolleys coming and going, with the people squeezing aboard.

Trace of Normality

We crossed the No. 22 tracks and headed through the Firehouse Square, keeping under the vaulted arcades that bear left toward the Foreign Ministry and the Castle. I took a little more comfort from seeing two cabs at the taxi stand. Every trace of normality tasted delicious this morning. In the Firehouse Square, however, people were talking and arguing about Alexander Dubcek, the Czechoslovak party leader, and President Ludvik Svoboda, as well as cursing Walter Ulbricht, the East German leader, and Wladyslaw Gomulka, the Polish party chief. They'd been doing this for weeks, but it didn't seem right to me that they'd be standing around doing it at such an hour, when every extra minute of sleep was precious.

As with the soldiers, though, I didn't want to "provoke" them with my transatlantic rumor of an invasion. Nancy and I pressed forward in silence.

We had almost turned the corner to the Foreign Ministry when we heard behind us a dull growl that wasn't thunder.

We reversed our steps just in time to see the first tank roar out of the park behind Strahov Monastery, down a steep ramp of a street, and into the Firehouse Square.

It was olive-drab and remarkably small, but it was the nastiest sight I have ever seen. On its front and side were strips of white paint or tape — to conceal where it was from (and, I was told later, to help the air support find its own legions; the tape was phosphorescent). It was followed by nine other machines. They growled to a halt in a circle around the statue of St. John of Nepomuk, the martyred confessor.

I knew it wouldn't be wise for shadowy figures to be seen moving inside an arcade. Nancy and I stepped out into the street with out empty hands half-raised. We worked our way back toward the tram stand. There, clusters of people were standing and watching. Their faces were agape.

The lid of the first machine opened and from it there rose — slowly, like a genie extracting itself from a bottle — a figure all in black: black hood, black goggles, black fatigue uniform, and black gloves. The apocalypse had come and the people in the Firehouse Square looked on with the helplessness of inhabitants of a small planet watching the first explorer from Mars land on their terrain. At that very moment, they knew that this world was no longer theirs.

From the lids of the other machines, there emerged Earthmen in khaki, pointing automatic rifles. Some of them were holding their weapons by the triggers. They were very young Earthmen, but the high-collared costumes they wore made them look like World War I doughboys or something even earlier. Both the future and the past, perhaps even the czarist 19th century, had come to Prague with a vengeance.

There were other Martians in black, too, but all eyes — *theirs* as well as *ours* — were on that first Martian. He was *their* leader. He was *our* conqueror. Only two shreds of white showed on this dark manlike apparition in black: a small patch of his face and a map in his hand. And yet, every movement of his body seemed to communicate a very human helplessness of his own. He gazed down at his map and then up at the white-on-red street signs. Then back to his map. Then down each street that opened off the square. Then back to his map. Then over to the crowd, as if he wanted to say something to us. Then back to his map, which he lifted before his face for intensive study.

It dawned on us in the square, all of us thinking aloud in a collective sound, half-sob and half-giggle, which pinged like an outbreak of hiccups, that these Martians were lost!

With that revelation, reality registered and all of us, they and we, seemed to become aware that day had dawned, that a No. 22 tram had rattled into the square and was now rattling out with a clang of its bell, and that one of the taxis, without a fare, was leaving the square. Nobody else did anything, but now people began to grope for words and conversation within this science-fiction hallucination that reality couldn't dispel.

"Maybe he can only read Cyrillic," I murmured to Nancy.

"How do we know this isn't the Czech Army on maneuvers?" Nancy wondered.

I told her the Czechoslovak Army never went on maneuvers with such a flourish.

"But if they're Russians, why don't their tanks have red stars?"

I answered her question with one of my own: "What do you think is under those bandages?"

"I don't know, Uncle Alan, but I want to get out of here!"

Some Shook Fists

The question would be asked many times: *Why didn't we resist?* Well, we did resist! Some in the Firehouse Square shook their fists at the invaders; others turned their backs on them. Still others, like myself, raised our hands in the air like victims of banditry, but we, too, shook our heads when the first Martian looked at us imploringly. Confronted by the unthinkable, we resisted by not giving directions. In the dawn, with the gas lamps still aglow, it never would have occurred to us to wrench out the cobblestones from this lovely rococo Firehouse Square and fling them at the invaders; enough of our lives and dreams had already been defaced overnight.

The doughboys covered the crowd by swiveling their rifles and submachine guns in all directions. But they were still letting people pass, and Nancy and I walked gingerly homeward.



United Press International

A Prague citizen challenging a tank crew to shoot him during the invasion by Warsaw Pact forces in August, 1968.

Then 17 more tanks, bigger than the first 10, rumbled into the square.

Their commander, also in black, carried a full-color tourist map of Prague and knew his way. He called a few words, which we couldn't hear, to the first commander. The first detachment immediately set off at a brisk snarl down Loreta Street toward Hradcany Square and the main gate of the Castle. (Only later did I learn that the Castle had already been captured a couple of hours earlier — by tanks and paratroopers, guided by a Soviet Embassy limousine, coming in from the airport to the side entrance of the Castle. The Soviet soldiers and armor in the Firehouse Square had come overland from East Germany.)

Nancy and I, heading for home, were cutting across Kepler Street when the second tank commander made a pincer gesture, indicating that his armor should surround the army barracks up Parler Street.

Just then, the one remaining taxi at the stand moved out too, with a loud start and a lurch. Worse still, he headed down Parler Street. The Czech soldiers were lined up, unarmed, under orders to surrender, but it must have looked as if the taxi was alerting them.

Nancy and I jumped out of the taxi's way and onto a traffic island where Kepler crosses Parler. And, as we did, a figure in black leaped from the nearest tank. Now I could see that this Martian, at least, had black boots, too, and I could hear that he was cursing in Russian. He was fumbling inside his black raincoat, from which he produced yet another black object — a long, dark pistol. He took aim at the retreating taxi, which was now directly behind us.

Nancy and I had neither the time nor the sense to drop to the ground. We simply stood there helplessly with out empty heands waved aloft.

I could tell from his reflexes that this Martian in black was not a young Martian. He was very nervous. His right hand shook as he waved the pistol at the speeding cab. The gun crossed Nancy and me once, then twice — all in a matter of a second.

After four turns in his gunsight, we were spared. He steadied himself by catching his right elbow with his left hand, but the cab was now out of range. It had raced past the barracks without pausing. The Martian in black simply shrugged and, still clutching his pistol, climbed back into his tank.

Now I had time to notice that there was another person marooned on the traffic island with us, a rotund grandmother *(babicka)* who'd been coming from the oposite direction with two empty milk bottles in a net bag. She must have been taking them back for deposit and perhaps other shopping at the Firehouse Square diary, which opens at 5 a.m.

Seventeen tanks rolled past our traffic island — on both sides of us — without a soul to be seen, just the guns swiveling to cover us as they passed. Seventeen times I took a deep breath and held it as I wondered whether a burst of gunfire would cut us down or tank treads would run us down. Seventeen times the answer was an unspoken "not yet." But I knew that from here on, our life in occupied Czechoslovakia would be an endless game of Russian roulette.

Alive Again

Then the tanks were gone and we were alive again! The whole square stank of grease and burned rubber, but Nancy and I took the deepest breaths we've ever known. Not the grandmother, though, whose journey to the dairy had been interrupted. What she wanted was information.

"Those men in black?" she asked. "Are they firemen?"

"No," I said, telling her gently that they were soldiers.

"Ahhh, soldiers!" she said, as if that explained everything.

Then I told her what kind of soldiers. She started to tremble. She dropped her bag. Both bottles shattered and, for the first time that morning, people in the square jumped.

"Are you all right?" Nancy inquired.

"How can you ask such a question?" the *babicka* snapped back, "when I've just lost my two-crowns deposit because you children like to play jokes on old people?"

We propped her up against a stanchion, told her she'd be all right, and left her to her complaints. Much, much more than two milk bottles had been destroyed in this dreamless daybreak.

Alan Levy, an American, lived in Prague from 1967 to 1971, when he was expelled from Czechoslovakia for what he calls "telling the truth about Socialism with a human face." The sentences for charges pending against him in that country total 5,615 years, Levy says, adding that "with time off for good behavior, I could get it down to 3,000." He now lives in Vienna. This article was adapted by the author from his book "So Many Heroes" (formerly "Rowboat to Prague"), which will be reissued Oct. 15 in an updated edition by the Second Chance Press (Franklin Watts, Inc., New York).

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Arabs Filling Jobs Rejected By Israelis

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM (NYT) — At dawn every working day a remarkable migration takes place across the lines of Arab-Jewish hostility. As the muezzins' mournful calls to prayer echo through the Palestinian towns and refugee camps of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, thousands of Palestinian Arabs leave their sleeping families, walk silently through the thin first light and board buses that take them to Israel proper — and to work. The military occupation has led to economic interdependence.

About 70,000 Arabs — one of every three in the labor force of the occupied areas — hold jobs in Israel, working for Jewish employers. They do mostly unskilled tasks, lifting and carrying on construction sites, waiting on tables and cleaning in hotels and restaurants, laboring in the fields and orange groves, and manning assembly lines.

Although they represent only a fraction of the Israeli work force of 2.1 million, their concentration in the low-level ranks of certain industries — especially building and agriculture — is said to have given them a disproportionate importance in filling roles that Israeli Jews no longer want. And the earnings they take home have contributed to a rapid rise in material prosperity under the occupation, an irony that delights Israeli officials and concerns some Palestinians.

The complexities of the economic relationship seem to carry short-term gains and long-term burdens for both sides. Israel gets the reservoir of unskilled workers that it needs, but its domestic labor force develops inappropriately for the economy, raising the prospect of some disruption if the day comes when the West Bank and Gaza leave Israeli control.

From the Arab perspective, wages are better than ever, and these in turn force up pay scales in the occupied areas. But some agriculture in the West Bank is neglected as labor is drawn away, Palestinian experts say, and the areas are becoming bedroom communities, without significant investment or any indigenous industrial base.

Though daily contact on the job does not appear to have done much to bring Jew and Arab together psychologically and politically, the anomalous friendship has occasionally been formed.

On a recent Friday evening a group of Jews left Jerusalem in a convoy of cars and drove through the hills of the West Bank to an Arab village called Zurif. In the 1948 war for Israeli independence, villagers there killed aboaut 35 Jewish soldiers who were on their way to try to save Jews in an area that ultimately was overrun by Arab troops.

But this time, the Jews heading to the village were going to the wedding of a young Arab who works in a Jewish-owned restaurant in Jerusalem. The Arab is so trusted that he is often given responsibility for running the place when the owner is on military reserve duty or vacation. The Jew and the Arab are good friends, so the owner and his relatives and friends were naturally invited to the wedding.



The New York Times

Arabs board buses in Gaza Strip for Israel, where they work for Jewish employers.

Elsewhere relations are less easy. Amram Cohen, a grocer in the French Hill section of Jerusalem, near Arab neighborhoods, said his Arab workers were dishonest. "If we don't watch them," he asserted, "they steal everything we have. I haven't found one yet who didn't try to steal something." Then he corrected himself. "I had two who were OK. They didn't steal, and they worked with me a long time.

"They came to me, 15- and 16-year-old boys," he said. "They told me they wanted to learn how to be store merchants. Jewish workers don't want to do it. They don't want to bring boxes or packages to someone's house. For their parents, also, it's a loss of face."

Several Sources

The attractiveness of Arab labor has several sources, one of them the shifting nature of Israeli society from the pioneering days right after independence — when "Jews would do any work," as Baruch Haklai, who heads the Labor Ministry's employment service, put it — to today's more developed economy, in which few want the menial jobs. "There is a labor shortage," Haklai said.

"Employers prefer to hire Arab workers rather than Jewish workers," said Yaacov Cohen, a long-time labor organizer of Israeli Arabs for Histadrut, the federation of trade unions. "Arab workers are much more obedient, they are organized, they come on time. How do I put it? They are not so corrupted as the Jewish workers. They are not spoiled like the Jewish workers."

Another attraction for employers is that only Jews and Arabs living in Israel proper may belong to unions, and despite the law guaranteeing Arabs from the occupied territories union rates in pay and social benefits, many Israeli businessmen manage to get away with paying them less. Sometimes, according to Haklai and Cohen, they pay a slightly higher wage and omit the required contribution to welfare and pension funds, making their overall expenditures lower than if they had hired Israelis.

Israeli labor leaders have a long history of organizing Arabs into tough unions. Cohen remembers the first big strike of 40,000 Jews and Arabs who walked off their jobs at British military camps in 1942 and won increased wages and benefits. In 1944 he helped unionize Arab and Jewish workers at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, calling a strike that forced management to accept collective bargaining. Today, he said, 140,000 Israeli Arabs are Histadrut members.

Those from the occupied territories are not allowed to join Histadrut "because we thought it would be explained as a tendency toward annexation," Cohen said, "and we were not ready to be involved in this issue." He said that even in East Jerusalem, the Arab sector of the city annexed by Israel after being captured in 1967, so much Arab resistance to the Israeli unions has been met on political grounds that Histadrut was able to organize only one hotel in East Jerusalem.

West Bank and Gaza Arabs are in a different situation since their territories were not annexed after the 1967 war. To get them union benefits without union membership, the government requires employers to pay their salaries and various fund contributions to the employment service, which disburses the money to the employees. About 40,000 are paid in this way, Haklai said; of the remaining 30,000 who work in Israel, 15,000 to 20,000 hold jobs illegally, without permits, and the rest are in non-unionized positions.

Welsh Economy a Test for Thatcher

By Leonard Downie Jr.

CARDIFF, Wales (WP) — Not since the Depression devastated Wales during the 1930s, when hundreds of thousands of Welshmen were forced to leave their homeland to find work, has unemployment grown so rapidly in what was once the most important mining and metal-working region in Britain.

At least 20,000 Welsh steelworkers are losing their jobs this year. The fire has been extinguished forever in the big blast furnaces at the British Steel Corporation's plant at Shotton-on-the-Dee in the north, and production and manpower are being cut in half at the giant British Steel plants at Newport and Port Talbot in South Wales.

In the historic Welsh coal-mining valleys, 20 of the 35 remaining pits are threatened with closure, which would eliminate the jobs of half the 30,000 working miners left in Wales. Jobs also are disappearing in textile mills, on the docks and in overstaffed local government.

Wales is on the front line of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's battle to reduce inflation and restructure the British economy during a deep recession. It is becoming a crucial test of her survival-of-the-fittest policies to try to weed out inefficient and government-subsidized traditional sectors of the economy and encourage new, more efficient industries to bloom in their place.

Decline Hastened

In Wales, Mrs. Thatcher's policies have hastened the decline of the government-owned coal and steel industries that had been the backbone of the region's economy. Her efforts to cut government spending across the board have also hit particularly hard in Wales, where three of every five workers depend on employment by government or government-owned industry. As a result, unemployment is rising even faster in Wales than in the rest of Britain, where more workers are now jobless than at any time since the Depression.

But government officials and business leaders in Wales are betting that after a few tough years, Mrs. Thatcher's long-term strategy might just work here because the collapse of coal and steel has been accompanied by the rise of new, competitive, high-technology industries.

While nearly 90 percent of the jobs in coal and steel in Wales have disappeared during the last two decades, many have been replaced with work in new auto, aluminum, electronics and other factories attracted to Wales by the ability of hard-working Welshmen to adapt themselves to new trades.

More than 100 U.S. companies, including Ford, Alcoa, Borg Warner and Continental Can, plus the Japanese electronics giants Sony, Matsushita and Hitachi, have built branch factories in Wales making cars, cans, television sets and stereos for Britain and the rest of Europe.

They find Welsh workers cooperative, quick to learn and willing to work in shifts around the clock without the restrictive work rules that drag down productivity in many other parts of Britain and in some older industries in Wales. Both Conservative and Labor governments in London have helped by building hundreds of pilot factories for new businesses, big and small, and giving them partial rebates for capital invested in Wales.

"It's a strange situation," said Ian Kelsall, director of the Welsh branch of the British Confederation of Business and Industry.

"The fact is that while men are being laid off in such large numbers, new industry is still coming into Wales. The government is building new factories for them like mad. Some companies that are now laying people off or postponing recruitment say they expect to expand their plants as soon as the recession is over."

This is what Mrs. Thatcher and her supporters hope to see happen throughout Britain — the "re-industrialization" that many economists argue is necessary for both the British and American economies in a changing world.

But in Wales, as in the rest of Britain, Thatcher is gambling that enough jobs will be created with relatively little government assistance fast enough to avoid a catastrophic economic and social collapse in the interim. Such a collapse is increasingly feared by many British labor and business leaders and politicians of all parties. This danger also can be seen in Wales.

Many Complain

"It is the most severe situation we have faced here in decades," said John Clement, industry director of the British government's Welsh Office in Cardiff. "Wales has been much more seriously affected than any other part of the United Kingdom."

Many Welsh workers complain about suffering disproportionately from the Thatcher policies. Welsh miners are talking about disruptive action to block more pit closings. Leaders of a reviving Welsh separatist movement seeking independence from the rest of Britain are seizing on a growing animosity toward the "bloody English." A report by a bipartisan parliamentary committee on Wales warned this month that the economic emergency could lead to "serious social disorder" here.

"The danger is that dissatisfaction can be channeled into Welsh separatism," said David Jenkins, deputy secretary of the Welsh Trades Union Congress. "I hear people saying things like 'Wales is being singled out' and 'Thatcher is doing nothing for Wales.' There is a fear that social unrest could come out of the frustration and anger in Wales."



Keystone

A Welsh miner

"There is already great alienation in the Welsh-speaking community," contended Dafydd Williams, general secretary of the Welsh nationalist party, Plaid Cymru, which represents the Welsh-speaking minority in Wales and has two members in the British Parliament.

He pointed to the continuing sabotage of television transmitters by militants seeking an all-Welsh channel, and their burning of holiday homes bought by English families in Welsh-speaking areas of Wales.

Both Mrs. Thatcher and her industry secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, have been the targets of jeers and thrown eggs and tomatoes from angry crowds confronting them on recent visits to Wales. Nearly 5,000 protesters turned out in a downpour to harass Mrs. Thatcher on her way to speak to the annual conference of Welsh Conservatives in Swansea last month.

After long centuries of pastoral subsistence farming in the green valleys of its predominantly hilly and mountainous terrain, Wales emerged early in the industrial revolution as an important source of copper. In the early 1800s South Wales became one of the world's great iron-producing regions, supplying the rails for the great railroads built across Britain and the United States.

When those industries disappeared, they were replaced by coal mines in the steep-sided valleys of South Wales and steelworks built on river-mouth flatlands on the northern and southern coasts. They were badly hurt by the Depression but recovered sufficiently, along with the influx of industry, to attract back to Wales some of the sons and daughters of those forced to move elsewhere during and after the 1930s.

Now the old blast furnaces are being torn down and some of the coal pits and abandoned coal towns are being turned into industrial museums. The ugly scars left by the mine pits and slag heaps in the valleys and hillsides above them have been landscaped over and made green again. Residents of coal-mining valleys fear the fast-approaching day when the last pit closes.

Unlike the 1930s, when despair seemed to paralyze jobless families, today there are generous severance payments to miners and steelworkers whose jobs are eliminated, and welfare payments and social services after that. Depending on the point of view, this either increases the frustration of joblessness by reinforcing today's higher expectations or cushions Welsh workers until new jobs are available.

The Welsh nationalists want much more government intervention to help Wales, including an overall economic plan to direct private industry here. "We need a new Ford plant here every three weeks to make up for the job losses we're suffering," Williams, of the Welsh nationalist party, said.

"The worst thing that could happen would be for the Welsh people simply to submit to what is happening to them by leaving Wales or staying and accepting unemployment. We hope to mobilize frustrated Welsh young people to do something about this. London better watch out."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Thursday, August 21, 1980 **

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Thomson-CSF in $970 Million Iraqi Contract

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS, Aug. 20 — Thomson-CSF has won a 4-billion-franc ($970 million) contract for the creation of an electronics industry in Iraq, company officials said today.

About 3 billion francs will be used for the purchase of capital goods, technological know-how and training of personnel, with the remaining 1 billion to be spent on plant construction.

Thomson won the contract in competition against Plessey of Britain. Plessey is known to have been in a strong position to take the contract but failed in last minute discussions to match the favorable terms of the Thomson bid.

Ford Denies Transmission Safety Defect

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (Reuters) — Ford Motor said the Transportation Department's allegation of a defect in its automatic transmissions is "sheer fantasy, irrelevant and grossly inaccurate."

Ford began presenting its case today at a public meeting by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

The traffic safety agency announced last June that some 16 million Fords were subject to potential recall because of an alleged transmission defect, which caused the gears to slip from park to reverse. Ford said in a statement today that "it is physically impossible for a Ford or any other domestic vehicle to jump from park to reverse unless a component of the control system is broken or the control system is grossly maladjusted."

BL, BMW Discuss Car Component Exchange

LONDON, (AP-DJ) — BL Ltd. has confirmed it is in talks with BMW of West Germany on possible exchange of components for future models.

A spokesman for the U.K. state-owned carmaker said the talks were "purely exploratory" and that it was too early to say which components were under discussion. The company has denied any intention of making a BMW car under licence in an arrangement similar to one BL has with Japan's Honda Motors.

AEG-Telefunken Sees Improved Outlook

FRANKFURT, Aug. 20 (AP-DJ) — AEG-Telefunken, West Germany's beleaguered electronics giant, said that it hopes to limit losses in 1980 to a range between 100 million and 200 million Deutsche marks, down from a 1979 loss of 968 million marks.

In figures released in conjunction with the mid-year report the company also said consolidated earnings were up 20 percent in the first half of 1980 from the year-earlier. Specific figures were not given for the first half of either year, however.

The wide range between 100 million and 200 million marks was attributed to economic uncertainties in consumer household and entertainment products during the rest of the year.

Estel Reports Widening Losses

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 20 (AP-DJ) — Estel Hoesch-Hoogovens, the Dutch-West German steel company, said it expects demand for steel to continue to decline in the 1980 second half.

The company made no specific financial forecasts. But it cautioned that slower economic growth in its major markets and a less favorable climate for exports would inevitably lead to a downgrading of steel production.

Losses in the steel division depressed the company's second quarter results. Estel showed a pre-tax loss of 61.4 million guilders ($31 million) in the second quarter. This compares with a profit in the year-earlier period of 15.6 million guilders. First quarter pre-tax losses amounted to 53.6 million guilders.

The company's operating profit slumped to 39.9 million guilders in the latest period — a drop of 60 percent from 98.6 million guilders a year-earlier and a fall of 29 percent from 55.9 million guilders in the first quarter.

Australia Approves Ansett Boeing Purchase

CANBERRA, Aug. 20 (Reuters) — The Australian government has approved proposals by Ansett Air Lines of Australia to buy Boeing aircraft worth Aus.$400 million ($463 million) in a major re-equipment program.

However, in announcing the approval, the Transport Ministry said it is conditional on approval being given by the Treasury for the financing arrangements.

Earlier this year publisher Rupert Murdoch, Ansett's joint managing director, obtained a $290 million loan from the U.S. Export-Import Bank to finance the purchase, the terms of which have been the subject of a Senate Banking Committee inquiry.

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AT&T to Spend $1 Billion In Restructuring Scheme

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (UPI) — Directors of American Telephone & Telegraph approved today a major restructuring of the Bell System designed to comply with the Federal Communications Commission order to separate its customer equipment business from the regulated telephone services.

Directors also approved plans to spend $1 billion to buy the remaining public shares of four subsidiaries "to assure compensation of minority interests in anticipation of the establishment of the separate equipment subsidiary." Another step in the restructuring would consolidate the pension funds of the various Bell companies to facilitate intercompany transfers.

Finally, the directors authorized creation of a new wholly subsidiary to be called AT&T International, to consolidate virtually all overseas Bell businesses.

The four subsidiaries in which the public minority shares will be bought up are Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co., New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., Pacific Northwest Telephone & Telegraph Co., and Pacific Telephone.

AT&T will offer 0.555 share of its common for each of the 9.96 million public shares of Mountain States Telephone. This is equal to $29.35 a share for Mountain States common, which closed at $23 on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday.

For each of the 7.44 million public shares of New England Telephone AT&T will offer 0.75 share of its common, equal to $39.66 a share of NET common against a closing price of $34.375 yesterday.

For each of Pacific Northwest Telephone's 6.39 million public shares, the Bell System will offer 0.395 share of AT&T common, equal to $20.89 a share of PNT common against a price of $16.75 yesterday.

For each share of the 10 percent of Pacific Telephone's common in public hands, Bell will offer 0.305 share of AT&T, equal to $16.13 a share; the stock closed at $13.50 yesterday. An exchange package worth $70.06 a share will be offered for each preferred share of Pacific Telephone in public hands against a price of $55.50 yesterday. The public holds 22 percent of the preferred.

Based on current market values, ATT said the total value of the four mergers is about $1.013 billion — $292 million for Mountain States, $295 million for New England, $133 million for Pacific Northwest and $280 million for Pacific Telephone common and $13 million for Pacific preferred.

ATT said the proposals are subject to the approval of the boards of each subsidiary. Definitive mergers would then have to be approved by the shareholders of each subsidiary. ATT said it expects the Mountain States, New England and Pacific Northwest transactions will be tax-free, but the Pacific Telephone transactions will be taxable.

U.S. Actions On Economy Are Assailed

Performance in '70s Called Extremely Poor

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (WP) — The U.S. economic performance in the 1970s was so poor that it will be remembered as "the most disappointing decade" since the Great Depression, according to a report published today by the Brookings Institution.

George Perry, editor of the 10th anniversary issue of the Brookings Papers on Economic Activity, told a press conference that the "lesson of the 1970s is a pessimistic one. We have learned that inflation doesn't go away easily.

"There is no magic in traditional stabilization policies. Either we have to accept a lot of inflation, or a lot of slack; or devise some sort of a wage-price incomes policy."

The Brookings volume also sharply attacks the theory that so-called "supply-side" economics, stressing tax reductions for business, can contribute importantly to greater industrial productivity or to reducing inflation.

"Supply-side" economics have the strong support of Republican and Democratic conservatives.

The main challenge to "supply-side" economics in the Brookings Papers is in an article by Yale professor James Tobin, a former member of the president's Council of Economic Advisers during the Kennedy administration. The Brookings Papers are published three times a year following a conference among panelists of diverse views.

But Mr. Perry, in summarizing the views of more than 20 economists who participated, said that Mr. Tobin "reaffirms the profession's verdict that only limited improvements in productivity can be obtained by increasing investment and the returns in added consumption from such a program are long delayed."

Mr. Tobin said he nonetheless favors personal and corporate tax cuts — especially to compensate for distortions created by inflation. But he argues that unless the United States is prepared to pay great costs in unemployment and idle capacity, supply-side stimulants will not do much to control inflation.

In looking back at the causes for the dismal results of the 1970s, Mr. Tobin blames bad diagnosis of the problems as well as external events that "frustrated policymakers, forecasters and theorists."

Economic policy-managers, Mr. Tobin said, successfully created three recessions, and three times promoted expansions. But the economic swings up and down "were doubtless more than the managers bargained for."

He was particularly critical of "the impatient physicians" at the Federal Reserve Board who "multiplied the dosage" in 1974 and 1980 "when the patient did not respond promptly to moderate medication." On both occasions, he said, excessively high interest rates created an "overkill" for the economy.

Both Mr. Perry and Mr. Tobin assigned a major share of the blame for the poor U.S. economic performance of the the past decade to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and to the inability of policymakers to deal with sharply higher oil prices.

Mr. Tobin asserted that even taking optimistic assessments of increases in the labor supply and productive effort that might come from reducing the income tax burden, "the increased consumption from tax reductions would almost certainly exceed the increase in the supply of goods produced, thus reducing the total saving available for investment."

He also presented a table of comparative tax rates, which he said shows that U.S. taxation is less oppressive than in many European countries credited with superior productivity growth rates.

Rate of Wage Rises Quickens in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 20 (Reuters) — The rate of growth of average earnings in Britain rose 21.7 percent a year to year basis in June compared with a 21.3-percent increase in May, according to provisional figures released by the Employment Department today.

The whole economy index covering 21 million workers rose provisionally to a seasonally adjusted 182.2 in June (base of January, 1976) from 177 in May.

U.S. Industry Casts About for Help

By Agis Salpukas

WEIRTON, W.Va., Aug. 20 (NYT) — "Make no mistake. The future of the steel industry and our entire industrial base in the Ohio Valley is in jeopardy," George Arnold, president of Wheeling Pittsburgh Steel, warned an audience of 300 local officials, businessmen, union leaders and workers at a meeting convened to find ways to stem the industrial decline.

"We must stop pretending that — somehow or other — things have to get better. That is wishful thinking. Things won't get better unless we act now and act fast," he said.

The urgent note sounded by Mr. Arnold grows more and more insistent in the Ohio Valley, the core of the U.S. industrial heartland. Behind the concern are many pressures — competition from imports, changing consumer tastes, shifting markets, obsolescent plants, efforts to shift investment into more promising fields. All have caused severe industrial decline in this region, which has suffered seriously from the economic downturn.

This pathology of U.S. industry has inspired innumerable diagnoses and proposed remedies. Collectively, they fall under the newly popular rubric of "reindustrialization."

Blaming Others

The difficulties are compounded by the tendency of the various interests to place blame beyond their doors and, in many cases, to find fault with help being proposed for others.

Reindustrialization Is Not Easy to Define

Business leaders, for example, tend to blame government safety and environmental regulations, as well as government pressure to keep down prices as the main cause. Union leaders have focused on shortsighted management policies and the tendency to shift capital to areas without unions or overseas.

The issue has become important enough for the Carter administration to begin to draft a broad program aimed at revitalizing industry.

Point of No Return

Whether the companies make steel, chemicals, auto parts, consumer goods or package meat, there is profound concern that these industries are nearing or have reached a point of no return. It is believed that they must find new ways to operate, or face decline and eventually go out of business.

One of the chief issues of reindustrialization is how help should be given to industrial areas, where thousands of jobs have dried up.

Federal help, in the form of trigger prices for steel imports, which make it difficult for foreign companies to send steel to the United States below certain prices, and the easing of certain environmental regulations for the auto industry, are of minimal direct benefit.

The lack of new jobs for workers has lent an urgency to reindustrialization, and it has created a restless, impatient constituency that worries politicians. It has also become fertile ground for the spokesmen for industry, turning to the community for support in their effort to get relief from Washington.

Another suggestion has been to take a lesson from countries that have sustained, viable industrial production. In a recent interview, Philip Caldwell, chairman of Ford, sounded an increasingly common theme that perhaps the United States should look to the Japanese for inspiration. In Japan, a national consensus exists, he said, that cooperation is needed between the major groups in society to keep increasing the industrial pie.

So severe are today's industrial problems that they are prompting major unions to ally with corporate management in seeking help from Washington.

The UAW and auto industry executives are both urging the administration to have the Japanese car manufacturers limit their exports to the United States, at least temporarily.

While many top executives of major industries such as auto, steel, rubber and meatpacking are seeking to make their companies

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Oil Issues Lead Rally On NYSE

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 — A late afternoon rally led by computer and oil issues today reversed earlier weakness and sent prices higher on the New York stock market in heavy trading.

Analysts said profit-taking that began Monday on concern about the direction of interest rates appeared to have abated and cash laden institutions were again bidding for stock.

The Dow Jones industrial average, a 27-point loser the previous two sessions, was up 5.46 points to close at 945.31. It was down more than 2 points earlier in the session after falling 8.78 points yesterday.

Advances led declines by a three-to-two margin as the N.Y. Stock Exchange tape ran a minute late at the closing bell.

Turnover amounted to about 43 million shares, up from 41.9 million yesterday.

Prices were higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

In the computer group, IBM gained ⅜ to 66⅜, Honeywell ¼ to 91¾, Texas Instruments 2¼ to 120, Digital Equipment 1¾ to 86⅝ and Recognition Equipment 3⅛ to a new high of 17. Recognition had reported strong earnings Monday.

Mobil gained 1⅛ to 72. Its Canadian unit began drilling a confirmation well to a natural gas discovery last summer off Sable Island, east of Nova Scotia. Exxon rose 1 to 71, Superior Oil 3½ to 170 and Texas International Oil 1½ to 28⅛ after finding oil in Texas.

Phillips Petroleum added ⅜ to 41 even though it termed highly exaggerated, British press reports Phillips made a rich North Sea oil find.

Investors apparently are hoping interest rates will stop rising. Chase Manhattan yesterday raised its prime lending rate to 11¼ percent from the prevailing 11 percent.

Home Savings & Loan and Great Western Savings & Loan Association, the nation's two largest S&Ls, raised their prime mortgage rate to 13½ percent from 13 percent.

Citibank raised the rates it charges on mortgages and co-op loans a half percentage point. Crocker National Bank in San Francisco raised the rate it charges brokerages for loans to 10 ½ percent from 10 percent.

Canadian Pacific Enterprises was active after a block of 120,000 shares at 23½. National Semiconductor made the list with a block trade of 106,200 shares at 34¾.

Gold shares surged on rising bullion prices. Dome Mines jumped five to 109, Homestake 2¾ to 68¾, ASA Ltd. 3⅞ to 55⅜ and Campbell Red Lake 2⅛ to 59¼.

In Pittsburgh, National Steel said it cut its quarterly dividend to 50 cents from 67½ cents and expects a substantial loss in the third quarter. National cited sharply depressed demand that has produced an unfavorable earnings outlook for its steel operations. It said capital spending, particularly for environmental projects, must continue at high levels.

President's Plan Expected Next Week

Carter Advisers Back Business Tax Cut

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (NYT) — President Carter's economic advisers are urging him, as part of his economic renewal program, to consider a tax refund that would pump millions of dollars into money-losing companies that invest in new equipment.

The refundable investment tax credit, which already has strong support on Capitol Hill, could figure along with more generous depreciation allowances in the plan to help business that Mr. Carter is now considering and is expected to announce next week, administration officials said yesterday.

Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, reported that the president had cut short a stay at Camp David, Md., to work on the economic package and announced a series of White House consultations with business, labor, consumer, minority and other groups.

Treasury Secretary William Miller met yesterday with corporate officials. Stuart Eizenstat, chief of the domestic policy staff, and Charles Schultze, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, met with representatives of state and local governments. Mr. Powell said sessions would be held today for small-business and trade organizations and tomorrow for consumer and volunteer groups and the financial community.

The program was reminiscent of Mr. Carter's efforts 13 months ago to touch base with a wide body of opinion in shaping his energy program — efforts that in the end helped sell much of the progam to Congress.

Mr. Powell said the economic revitalization program would be announced next week, but Mr. Miller told business leaders that legislative proposals would not be sent to Congress until January.

The administration has been urging Congress to postpone any tax cut action until next year to discourage overgenerous cuts that could, in its view, make fighting inflation more difficult. "The problems are too serious, too important, too long-range for us to rush out and try to initiate legislation in the few weeks left" before the congressional recess, Mr. Miller said.

[However, the Senate Finance Committee today unanimously approved new business depreciation rules that could save business and industry as much as $74 billion over the next five years, Reuters reported.]

Mr. Powell suggested that the Carter program would be announced only in general terms. He said, "We are looking toward a program to be presented which can be amply debated during the fall campaign."

Eye on Re-election

The effort was seen as an attempt by Mr. Carter to take the offensive on the economic issue. Double-digit inflation and rising unemployment had threatened to put him on the defensive in engagements with Ronald Reagan. Mr. Carter has already said that his program would create "millions and millions and millions of jobs."

The president's economic advisers reportedly are still uncertain about what the overall cost of the new program would be and the extent to which the tax system should be used to encourage innovation and a modernization of industry.

"The president hasn't signed off on any option, but we think we know where we're going," an administration official said.

Tax policy, government funding of research and development, regulation, youth employment and export policy are among the main components of the new program, officials said.

The refundable investment tax credit was portrayed as complementary to, rather than competitive with, a greater depreciation allowance, which also has strong backing in Congress and which the administration has been considering for some months as the business component of new tax cut proposals.

Foreign Holdings Of U.S. Farmland Remain Near .4%

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP) — Foreigners own about 0.4 percent of U.S. farmland, a slight increase from that indicated in surveys released earlier this year, according to figures released yesterday by the Agriculture Department.

"Foreign groups and individuals have reported they owned 5.6 million acres or 0.4 percent of U.S. agricultural land as of Feb. 1, 1980," the report said. It added, "Nationally, foreign ownership is so small that, except in a few areas of concentrated ownership, the impacts appear to be small."

A preliminary report issued Jan. 25 showed that as of last Oct. 31 foreigners owned 5.2 million acres.

The department is required by law to report on foreign ownership of land used for agricultural, forestry or timber production.

The study showed that foreign ownership is concentrated in the South, although it is reported in all states but Rhode Island.

Purchasers in Canada, the Netherlands Antilles, West Germany, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Britain account for 81 percent of all foreign-held agricultural land; 46 percent of the land is forest land; and 87 percent of the foreign owners say they intend no change in the use of the land.

Chinese Aide in Kenya

NAIROBI, Aug. 20 (AP) — Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei arrived here from Peking today for a five-day official visit to Kenya. The Chinese official is visiting 10 African and Middle East nations.

Renault Says It Will Raise AMC Share

French Firm to Raise Equity Stake to 22.5%

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Aug. 20 (NYT) — Renault plans to become the largest single shareholder in the American Motors Corp. in October, when it will raise its equity stake to 22.5 from 5 percent, a company official disclosed yesterday.

Renault's move is seen by analysts as another step in its drive to achieve international status and strengthen itself competitively against the new generation of fuel-efficient "world cars" that Ford, General Motors and the big Japanese producers are now developing.

The increase in Renault's shareholding in the fourth largest U.S. auto maker will be announced publicly this fall, executives say, as part of the redressment program that the U.S. company plans to present to its shareholders and creditors then. AMC, reached by telephone, said it had no comment on the disclosure by the Renault official.

Renault will acquire the additional shares by exercising its right to convert into equity capital $85 million that it lent AMC last October, when it also took its present 5 percent stake in the company and provided AMC with $50 million in working capital.

Only last month, Renault increased its financial commitment to AMC further by loaning the company another $90 million in working capital after it reported a first-quarter loss. The new loan closely followed Ford's announcement that it had borrowed $1 billion from its British and West German subsidiaries to help finance its 1979 losses.

New Models for U.S.

Meanwhile, Renault has already said it will expand its model range in the United States this fall by offering its R-18 family compact through AMC dealers, in addition to the R-5, which it has been marketing in the same way for the last two years. Then in 1982, the two concerns have agreed in principle to launch a new car on the U.S. market, which will be based on Renault's present R-14 and assembled at AMC's plant in Kenosha, Wis.

Renault's increasingly close involvement with AMC appears to be another example of what company President Bernard Vernier-Palliez calls his strategy for creating "a world car business."

As a state-owned company expected to show a reasonable return on capital but not to maximize profits, Renault lacks the financial means to achieve necessary economies of scale by buying up other producers. Neither would the French government ever allow it to lose its identity through a full-scale merger.

It is thus in a very different position from its principal French rival, privately-owned Peugot, which has recently taken control of the ailing Citroen Motor Co. and bought up Chryser's European subsidiaries, now renamed Talbot.

Partnerships

However, in the past few years, Mr. Vernier-Palliez has tried to circumvent these obstacles to rationalizing Renault in preparation for the more competetive market conditions he sees ahead by forming a

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 8)

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for August 20, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	lt.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9545	4.4310	108.835 *	47.005 *	0.2297	—	6.7990 *	118.04 *	35.20 *
Brussels (a)	28.735	66.139 *	14.089	5.9695	3.381 *	14.707	—	17.35	17.3278
Frankfurt	1.7965	4.2570	—	43.21 *	2.111 x	91.90 *	6.254 *	108.48 *	32.36 *
Lisbon (b)	2.3612	—	42.560	9.8438	2.015.25	4.6270	68.05	3.9228	13.1575
Milan	850.95	2,015.60	473.24	204.32	—	434.96	29.57	513.60	153.11
New York	—	2.3625	0.5561	0.2402	0.1175 *	0.5115	0.0348	0.6061	0.1801
Paris	4.1583	9.8595	237.580 *	—	4.8940 x	212.880 *	14.4775 *	251.200 *	74.920 *
Zurich	1.6567	3.9227	92.1485 *	39.7912 *	0.1947	84.8060 *	5.7640 *	—	29.5047 *
ECU	1.4093	0.5948	2.5300	5.8604	1.198.92	2.7528	40.4842	2.3340	7.8713

Dollar values

$ mlv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
343	Belgian fin. franc	29.155	0.2020	Hong Kong $	4.9505	0.3013	Saudi Riyal	3.3195
610	Canadian $	1.1614	2.1020	Irish £	0.4758	0.0786	Schilling	12.73
797	Danish krone	556.50	N.A.	Israeli £	N.A.	0.7193	Singapore $	2.7315
229	Drachma	43.75	2.7220	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2686	0.2398	Swedish krona	4.1825
200	Escudo	49.815	0.2054	Norw. krone	4.8660	0.2771	U.A.E. dirham	3.6898
A.	Fin. mark	N.A.	0.6138	Peseta	72.650	0.0045	Yen	224.35

£ Sterling: 1.1258 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

August 19, 1980

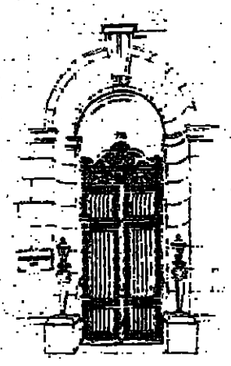
Getty Oil Company

has acquired 95% of the Common Stock of

ERC Corporation

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to ERC Corporation.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated



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- *Leitung des gesamten Einkaufs sowie der markt- und bedarfsgerechten Verpackung*
- *wissenschaftliche Schulung unseres Außendienstes*
- *enge Zusammenarbeit mit Ärzten, hinsichtlich medizinischer und pharmazeutischer Fachfragen*

Ihre ausgewiesene Erfahrung in der Personalführung von Mitarbeitern in der Produktion, Ihr Einfühlungsvermögen in die Mentalität unserer Mitarbeiter und Ihr differenziertes Führungsverhalten machen Sie zu einer anerkannten Persönlichkeit. Über die Kenntnisse der Produktionsverfahren in der Pharmaindustrie verfügen Sie als Dipl.-Chemiker oder Pharmazeut durch eine mehrjährige, einschlägige Tätigkeit. Aufgrund der Aufgabenstellung wird Ihnen klar sein, daß gute Englischkenntnisse unabdingbar für die Tätigkeit sind.
Ihr Improvisationsgeschick befähigt Sie, sich plötzlich auftretenden Problemlagen anzupassen und auch unter nicht optimalen Bedingungen zu arbeiten. Auch persönlich verstehen Sie es, sich veränderten Lebensbedingungen anzupassen.
Tropentaugliche Bewerber, die zeigen möchten, daß Sie unter anderen Bedingungen, als sie hier anzutreffen sind, erfolgreich als Manager arbeiten können, bitten wir um Zusendung von aussagefähigen Bewerbungsunterlagen (tabellarischer Lebenslauf, Lichtbild, Zeugniskopien, Gehaltsvorstellung, frühester Eintrittstermin) unter der Kennziffer I/5998 an die von uns beauftragte Personal & Management Beratung Wolfram Hatesaul GmbH, Poppelsdorfer Allee 45, 5300 Bonn 1. Die Herren Hatesaul und Dr. Haarmann geben Ihnen gerne unter der Rufnummer 0228/211073 weitergehende Informationen. Die Einschaltung unseres Beraters garantiert Ihnen eine risikolose Kontaktaufnahme und Vorabinformation. Die Berücksichtigung von Sperrvermerken und absolute Diskretion sind selbstverständlich. Sollten Sie sich zur Zeit im Urlaub befinden, genügt auch eine erste telefonische oder schriftliche Kontaktaufnahme.

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N. G. Krul, Employee Relations Manager, European Marketing & Sales Operations.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC PLASTICS EUROPE
P.O. Box 117, 4600 AC Bergen op Zoom, Holland
Tel.: (01640) 32911

011.028

INTERNATIONAL AUDITORS

The European Internal Audit Department of a major U.S. international company has openings for auditors to conduct financial and operational review of the Group's European operations.

Position requirements:

- Studies in accounting and/or qualified accountant.
- 2 years experience with a major international audit firm or equivalent experience on the internal audit staff of a multinational corporation.
- An excellent working knowledge of English, and fluency in either French, German or Italian.
- Because considerable European travel is involved, the potential work location to be agreed with the successful candidates.

If you come close to the above requirements, please write in confidence, giving full career/personal details and salary requirements to:

Internal Audit Manager - Europe
c/o Abex International S.A.
55, Chemin Moise-Duboule,
1209 Geneva, Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL COCOA TRADER

Location Switzerland

SOPRA S.A., the central purchasing organization in charge of the procurement of cocoa beans and cocoa products for the European subsidiaries of INTERFOOD S.A. (main brands: SUCHARD and TOBLER), is looking for an experienced cocoa trader to be located in Neuchatel, Switzerland.

Candidates should have several years of practical experience in commodity physical trading at an international level, preferably in the physical trading of cocoa, together with a good exposure to international currency matters.

Swiss citizens or holders of a valid Swiss work permit, who fulfil the above requirements, are invited to forward their applications, incl. a detailed personal resume and salary expectations, to

Mr. M.E. Kremer, Director Personnel & Organisation,
INTERFOOD S.A.,
Case postale, CH-1001 Lausanne. Tel. 021/27 15 61.
All applications will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. In	$	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Continued on Page 10)

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

GENERAL MANAGER

International U.S. Electronics Corporation
LONDON

The company specialises in the distribution of advanced electronic products and systems and is seeking a Chief Executive to manage its business in Europe.

With experience of leading and co-ordinating the activities of an international management team, you will develop a corporate marketing and product strategy that will increase the growth and profitability of the company and position it to take advantage of new opportunities.

The prospects with this successful group are excellent and will appeal to an American or International Executive seeking a *big challenge, basic earnings of $65,000, generous benefits,* and potential of $100,000 plus.

Qualified applicants are invited to write or telephone Mr. Barrie Selway, quoting ref. T22, on **01-582 9588.**

Interviews will be conducted in London during September.

This vacancy is open to both male and female applicants.

Thurloe Executive
320/322 Kennington Park Road, London SE11 4PP
Tel: 01-582 9588
International Personnel Consultants

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

R.N.'s

Management/ Patient Care - Career Opportunity

Applications are now being accepted for administrative positions.

- **Full time (flexible hours)**
- **7 years Professional Nursing Experience**
- **4 years Specialty Area**
- **2 years Leadership Program**

R.N.'s interested in position must be willing to do either administrative duties or patient care activities.
Staff R.N. positions available in other areas on the evening and night shifts.

Excellent salary and employer paid benefits.
Valid California License.

Submit resume to: Personnel Director, Vesper Memorial Hospital, 2800 Benedict Drive, San Leandro, CA 94577; U.S.A.

"International Executive Opportunities"

appears every Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday

To place an advertisement contact your nearest International Herald Tribune representative or Max Ferrero.
181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Telephone: 747-12-65.
Telex: 612-832.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

August 20, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Sony Corp	967,300	[illegible]	[illegible]
PhillipsPet	533,600	40	[illegible]
RecognEq n	507,100	17	[illegible]
SearsRoeb	453,200	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duke Pow	422,700	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westgh El	372,400	26	[illegible]
Am Home	353,600	[illegible]	[illegible]
ConPEnt g	344,700	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing s	343,600	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobil	340,700	72	[illegible]
IBM	339,800	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDermott	324,400	[illegible]	[illegible]
ElPaso Co	322,900	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Motors	320,100	[illegible]	[illegible]
CharterCo	309,200	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationwide Close
Volume (in millions)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Advanced	[illegible]	[illegible]
Volume Up (millions)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Declined	[illegible]	[illegible]
Volume Down (millions)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unchanged	404	[illegible]
Total Issues	1,902	[illegible]
New highs	[illegible]	[illegible]
New lows	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	938.91	948.98	934.47	945.37	[illegible]
20 Trn	316.66	321.65	315.38	320.39	[illegible]
15 Util	109.83	111.14	109.21	110.70	[illegible]
65 Stk	340.42	344.63	338.77	343.29	[illegible]

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	124.07	121.91	123.77	[illegible]
Industrials	141.12	138.28	140.59	[illegible]
Utilities	51.48	50.59	51.08	[illegible]
Finance	13.04	12.85	12.98	[illegible]
Transp.	18.90	18.56	18.85	[illegible]

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	71.01	70.27	71.01	[illegible]
Industrials	82.33	81.44	82.33	[illegible]
Transp.	62.96	62.20	62.96	[illegible]
Utilities	38.26	37.87	38.26	[illegible]
Finance	46.99	46.45	46.97	[illegible]

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	Short*
August 19	148,447	368,786	[illegible]
August 18	162,111	400,804	[illegible]
August 15	159,938	[illegible]	[illegible]
August 14	144,456	[illegible]	[illegible]
August 13	147,459	[illegible]	[illegible]

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
HoaOilM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GlfCang s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WrightHar g	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BowValley s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GtBas Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DelhiOil s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AtlasCM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WrdeEngy n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wolnoco s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LakeShre g	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationwide Close
Volume (in millions)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Advanced	[illegible]	[illegible]
Volume Up (millions)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Declined	[illegible]	[illegible]
Volume Down (millions)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unchanged	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Issues	817	[illegible]
New highs	N.A.	[illegible]
New lows	N.A.	[illegible]

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bondtrade Index

August 20, 1980

	Medium	Long
Today	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previous	[illegible]	[illegible]

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U.S. Industry Casts About For Help

(Continued from Page 7)

more competitive by closing old facilities and cutting manpower, most do not want to deal with the problems of the communities and workers affected by their decisions.

At the meeting in Weirton, G.A. Stinson, chairman of National Steel, appealed for community support to help the industry obtain relief from environmental regulations and to get a bill passed in Washington to get faster depreciation for capital investment. But he draws the line at federal aid to help revive closed steel plants.

"There has been talk of creating a Reconstruction Finance Administration for the steel industry," he said, recalling the agency established by President Herbert Hoover. "I would not like to see us go in such a direction."

Yet the $1.5 billion in loan guarantees given to Chrysler and the escalation in the type of projects being guaranteed by such federal agencies as the Economic Development Administration for steel companies and such heavily hit communities as Youngstown, are pushing the government deeper into dealing with the failures left by business.

Competing Interests

The guarantee of $100 million in loans to Wheeling Pittsburgh, for example, is the largest ever made by the EDA. The agency was set up by Congress in 1965 to help create jobs in areas of economic decline. The effort has put the agency in the middle of competing interests.

Wheeling Pittsburgh is using the money to build a rail mill intended to make its steel operations in Monessen, Pa., more competitive.

But rival steel makers, such as Bethlehem Steel, U.S. Steel, CF&I Steel Corp. — all of which have their own rail mills — have opposed the aid. Enough rail capacity already exists, they contend, and a new mill could jeopardize their own.



SKF has introduced the "CC" design spherical roller bearing to replace its 'C' design roller bearing, brought out 30 years ago. The company says the new model combines high load capacity and self-aligning rollers with low friction and cool running.

SKF Moves to Raise Profits As Japanese Threat Eases

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, Aug. 20 (AP-DJ) — Svenska Kullagerfabriken AB (SKF), the world's largest single maker of bearings, is turning its attention to improving its profitability and use of capital resources now that competition from Japanese firms is easing, says Jan Essunger, the company's financial director.

The intense price competition from the Japanese forced significant changes at SKF in the 1970s. In 1972, the company launched its global forecasting and supply system, which since then has cut the company's unit costs by 25 percent by rationalizing production.

Under the program, SKF has cut inventories, sharply trimmed the variety of bearings it offers, reduced the number of employees and introduced greater automation. "Instead of forecasting needs for individual markets, we do it globally," Mr. Essunger said.

He said that Japanese makers were able to capture a 20 percent share of the non-Communist world market for bearings, a share equal to that of SKF, and had "threatened SKF."

But he said that the Japanese manufacturers have lost money despite increasing their market share. "They do not have the financial resources to keep selling at ridiculously low prices," Mr. Essunger said.

He estimated that Japanese labor costs, about 40 percent of the Swedish figure in 1970, have grown to about two-thirds of those in Sweden. Moreover, the growth of the Japanese auto industry has forced Japanese bearing makers to concentrate on meeting domestic demand rather than increasing export sales, SKF believes.

SKF has recovered from a mid-1970s slump in sales and it reported turnover of 11 billion Swedish kroner ($193 million) for 1979, up from 9.5 billion kroner a year earlier. Income before taxes rose to 285 million kroner in 1979 from 250 million the year earlier.

Mr. Essunger said that the company is looking not only to improve profit margins but also to ensure that the return on assets remains at least 3 percentage points above the rate of inflation. In 1972 fixed assets equalled 81 percent of sales, he said. By 1979, this had dropped to 42 percent and he believes it will drop below 40 percent in the current year.

As an example of what SKF programs for the 1980s, Mr. Essunger cited the company's automated facility here, which employs 150 workers and produces 65,000 bearings daily at a unit cost 25 percent below that for conventional plants. Eventually, SKF hopes to introduce similar automation at its West European and in North American facilities.

Bearings still account for about 69.2 percent of sales. Specialty steel accounts for 15.5 percent, cutting tools for 4.2 percent, and diverse engineering activities the remainder.

Under the new scheme, Mr. Essunger said, the company aims to reduce inventories to between 35 and 40 percent of sales. Inventories currently are at about 46 percent of sales, but in 1977 they were as high as 66 percent.

U.S. Duty on Trucks Seen Not Hurting Sales

DETROIT, Aug. 20 (AP-DJ) — Sharply higher U.S. import duties on foreign-made small trucks scheduled to go into effect tomorrow are not expected to slow significantly the sales boom those vehicles enjoy or to throw much new truck business to Detroit.

That is how auto importers and sales analysts see the impact of the tariff's increase to 25 percent from 4 percent. One reason is that the full cost of the tariff on the minitrucks, which could amount to nearly $1,000 a unit, might not be passed on to buyers. Moreover, whatever price increase importers finally make is not expected to discourage a market that from all indications is one of the auto industry's fastest growing segments.

[The Japanese have been exporting small trucks to the United States at a record rate to beat the tariff increase, says Robert Hormats, deputy U.S. trade representative, Reuters reported. He said that in the last month 36,000 light trucks have been imported, the highest rate ever. He said the administration is seeking to negotiate a reduction in the 25 percent tariff with the Japanese.]

In fact, the higher prices placed on the trucks will still leave them competitive with Detroit's more conventional, less fuel-thrifty pickups.

If those predictions turn out to be true, they would go a long way toward refuting Detroit's claim that protectionist measures against the Japanese automakers will help sell more U.S. cars and trucks. If the tariff fails to be an obstacle to the importers, significant questions will be raised about that approach to Detroit's problems.

One thing already is apparent. The impact of the higher duty will be closely measured by foreign and domestic carmakers as well as government trade officials. "It is bound to have a major psychological impact on Japanese automakers and the highest circles of Japan's government," says one Carter administration official. "But at this point," he concedes, "nobody has a good handle on precisely what the tariff change will mean to the overall truck market in this country."

One import dealer from California is taking the controversy to court. A federal judge in Washington, D.C., has scheduled a hearing on a request for a temporary order to restrain the U.S. Customs Service from putting the tariff into effect. In seeking relief, the suit charges that the Customs Service was "erroneous and arbitrary" in changing the tariff.

The higher tariff was prompted by outcries from Ford Motor officials, the United Auto Workers union and others upset with the inroads foreign automakers have made. The Customs Service first proposed the tariff rise in May. U.S. trade officials argued that it would close a loophole that allowed foreign carmakers to ship cab-chassis units to the United States, attach truck beds to them here, and qualify for the 4-percent duty levied on vehicle parts. Only completed trucks were taxed at 25 percent. Under the revised rules, cab-chassis units will be taxed at 25 percent.

The threat of the tariff was one reason that Nissan Motor, maker of Japan's Datsun vehicles, has studied a move to build trucks in the United States.

Immediately following the government's initial determination on raising the tariff, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., the top importer, and the U.S. unit of Nissan indicated retail prices would jump $800 to $1,000 a unit as a result. Both importers also worried about a drastic decline in sales — perhaps as much as 40 percent annually — if the proposed tariff went through.

Those dire predictions have faded. Analysts believe the imported truck market can easily withstand higher prices and sales can still continue upward. Buyer surveys show that small truck purchasers are much less sensitive to price considerations than other vehicle buyers.

Also, the fuel economy of smaller trucks is a big factor: Only a small fraction of the owners even considered buying a larger, domestic make, import research says.

"We're dealing with a special kind of buyer who wants a sporty vehicle with a certain kind of image," says Norman Lean, senior vice president of Toyota's importing unit. He doubts those buyers will turn to U.S.-built pickups instead. And if they do, he estimates it will boost U.S. light-truck sales only 5 percent a year.

Moreover, some importers might not pass the full tariff on to customers. Some recent private marketing studies by Nissan, for example, are understood to conclude that only about $400 of the expected $1,000 tariff need be added to sticker prices right away. Most of the rest presumably would be swallowed by the importer, resulting in a reduced profit margin.

At the same time, Nissan could offset some of the tariff with savings related to shipping fully assembled trucks to the United States. Doing so would eliminate the need to finish assembling the units in the United States.

General Motors says its Chevrolet dealers that sell its imported small truck, made in Japan in partnership with Izusu, were told to expect "some form of price adjustment" on the trucks because of the tariff. GM is expected to pass on nearly all of the extra duty to buyers.

Studies indicate that demand for the fuel-efficient vehicles could climb more than 30 percent in five years and the Japanese share may grow even faster. GM and Ford plan to assemble their own small trucks in the United States in the next few years. And some marketing experts expect that the minitrucks could amount to as much as 50 percent or more of total new truck purchases.

In the end, Detroit may benefit from the tariff not so much in selling more of its own trucks but in making more money on the trucks it does sell.

Argentine President In Brazil to Seal Pact

BRASILIA, Aug. 20 (UPI) — President Jorge Videla of Argentina arrived here yesterday on a five-day visit to seal the new rapprochment between the two military regimes.

For centuries the two South American countries distrusted each other's presumed ambitions for continental influence. President Joao Figueiredo of Brazil visited Buenos Aires three months ago.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

United States

Brunswick Mining & Smelt

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	50.80	71.93
Profits	11.48	17.81
Per share	0.33	0.52
6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	128.25	134.10
Profits	28.92	32.06
Per share	0.85	0.94

Carter Hawley Hale

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	545.4	505.6
Profits	8.36	8.51
Per Share	0.29	0.31
6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,090.0	992.3
Profits	14.49	14.62
Per Share	0.50	0.52

Dayton Hudson

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	854.6	742.6
Profits	14.26	17.53
Per Share	0.60	0.74
6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,610.	1,400.
Profits	27.47	31.97
Per Share	1.15	1.35

Federated Department Stores

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,350.	1,260.
Profits	23.28	22.63
Per Share	0.49	0.47
6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,670.	2,470.
Profits	50.39	50.68
Per Share	1.04	1.05

International Harvester

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,820.	2,080.
Profits	61.92	67.91
Per Share	2.01	2.19
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	3,990.	5,900.
Profits	417.5loss	221.98
Per Share	13.55loss	7.22

K Mart

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	3,470.	3,040.
Profits	59.2	89.7
Per share	0.47	0.71
6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	6,450.	5,660.
Profits	98.9	135.3
Per share	0.79	1.08

May Department Stores

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	679.	646.
Profits	15.27	16.91
Per Share	0.52	0.58
6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,330.	1,250.
Profits	27.68	29.47
Per Share	0.95	1.02

Public Service Electric

12 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,660.	2,330.
Profits	236.8	245.2
Per Share	2.74	3.10

Sears Roebuck

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	6,000.	6,000.
Profits	132.9	193.6
Per Share	0.42	0.60
6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	11,470.	11,280.
Profits	191.9	343.6
Per Share	0.61	1.07

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, August 20, 1980

AELInd	13¼	13¼
AFAProt	6¼	7
AVMCp	3⅝	4¼
Accuray	11	11¼
AdbsnW	9¾	10¼
AdvRoss	4⅜	4¾
AffilBsh	26	26¾
AloBncp	20¼	20¾
AlexAlex	34⅜	35
Allcoinc	31	32½
AllynB	8¼	8¾
Altex	4⅞	5
Amarex s	24½	24¾
AFin s	21¼	21½
AFurn	4⅞	5
AGreet	12⅞	13
AIntGp	69¼	69⅝
AMicros	23¼	n.a.
ANatIns	15⅛	15¼
AQuasar	24½	24¾
AResMg	24¾	24½
AWeldng	35	35⅞
Amlerr	3⅝	3⅜
Anadite	9⅞	9⅝
AngSA	15⅞	15¾
ArgAGd	93⅛	94¼
ArtaCp	12⅛	13
AroldMll s	30¼	30¾
ArdenGp	4	4¼
dCalo	30	30¼
AtGsLt	15⅛	15¼
ntRsh	15⅛	16
airdCp	12½	12¾
ankyPkP	16	16¼
angHE	12⅛	12¾
asicRs	15	15¾
eastFr	18¾	19
oylsMk	14	14¼
oeing	9⅞	10¼
eamtPtl	2½	2⅝
entlyL	21	21½
etzLab	45¼	45½
evMat	13¼	13½
ibbCo	9½	10⅛
irdSon	18½	19
irtchr	3⅞	3⅛
lyvaor	16⅛	16⅝
onanza	4⅝	4 7-16
rwTom	69⅞	70
uckbee	8	8¼
uffets	42	43⅝
urnupS	13	13⅛
PTCo	25½	26
alWSv	33⅜	35
anredH	2⅝	2⅞
apEngy	2⅛	2⅜
apSwC	19	19½
apiaAir	1½	1¾
areCp	13	14
avnshC	3⅝	4
nVIPS	14¼	14½
armSh	12⅜	12½
hartHo	22⅜	23
humLea	26½	28
hesUtl	14	14⅛
hubb	36⅛	38⅛
rFirco	5⅞	6
tsSaGa	7⅞	8
itzUtA	37	37¼
itzUtB	31⅜	32
arkJL	32½	33
owCo	7⅛	7⅜
lrTte s	23	23¼
tGshol	13-16	15-16
mCIH	34¼	35
lShr	13	14
swTel	19	20
nPop s	29¼	29¾
Cordis	27¼	27½
CrayRes	67	67¼
CrosTre	47⅛	47⅜
CullrFed	3¼	3⅜
Cycltron	11¼	11¾
DanlyM	38½	39½
DtaDesgn s	16⅝	17
DaytMal	16	17
DBeer	9 9-16	9 21-32
DeklbAg	38	38¼
DelCanT	11½	12¼
DeposyEl	3⅛	3⅜
DiaCrys	27	27¾
DixnCru	31⅛	32½
Docutel	16⅛	16⅝
DoltrGn	14⅛	14¼
DoviDB	32⅜	33
DunkinD	12⅜	13⅛
Duriron	27¼	27½
ERCCp	94½	95¼
EsDrlef	26	26¼
EatnVnce	7	7½
EconLab	27¼	27¾
ElPasEl	9⅝	9¾
ElderBe	5⅝	6¼
EleNucl	12¼	12½
ElModul	12¼	13⅛
EnrDev	17½	17¾
EnrMethd	2¼	2 7-16
EnrMin	9½	9⅝
EnRsv	14⅛	14¾
Entwistl	4⅝	5
EquitSL	20⅛	20½
EqtOil s	17⅛	17½
FSC	4⅛	4½
FabriTK	2⅜	3
FarmGp	29¼	29¾
Fidicor	14½	14¾
FIBkSys	36¼	37
FtBostn	27¾	28½
FtEmpS	13⅛	13⅝
FtWIFin	6½	6⅞
FlagBks	15½	15¾
Flickor	12⅜	13
FloatPnt	22½	24
FlaNFin	16⅛	17
FlaWorU	1⅞	2
Flurocb	14¼	16½
ForestO	30¼	30¾
Formigli	3	3½
FrankCo	8¼	8¾
FrankEl	16⅝	17¼
FrasG	67	67¾
Fremont	24⅛	24¾
FullrHB	12⅞	12¾
GEICO	13⅜	13¾
GalaxyO	12⅞	13
GaAuttn	7⅞	7½
GnDevcs	3⅜	4
GnRlEst	11	12½
GnReInss	55	55¾
GenRad	52¼	52½
GovtEFn	8½	9¼
GreenM	10⅛	11⅛
GreyAdv	54½	56
GtInIst	28½	30½
Gyrodyn	6	6⅛
HatnEW	50⅞	51
Hardwks	9	9⅞
HrsRow	9⅛	9⅝
HarpGp	66	66⅝
HartfNt	17⅛	17¾
HenrdF	36⅛	38⅛
Holobm	2½	2⅝
Hoover	15⅜	16⅛
HorizRs	3⅜	4⅛
Hyattint	20⅛	25
IMSInt s	18⅛	18⅜
Infralnd	8⅛	8½
IntelCp	86¼	86½
IntrcEnr	5⅛	5⅝
IntmlGs	12⅛	12½
InBkWsh	12	12¼
Intersil	25	25⅞
IwaSolt	22⅞	23¾
Jamsby	23½	23¾
Jerrico	27½	27⅜
Jericowl	18¼	18½
JiffyFd	7-16	⅝
JostynM	21¼	21½
KaiaSt pf	19	20
Kalvar	2⅛	2⅜
Kaman	22¼	22¾
KmpAm	10⅝	11
KateGrw	⅞	5-16
Kaysam	4	4⅝
KellySv s	31	32
Keuffel	23	23¾
Kimball	17⅝	18
Kinplmt	4¼	4⅝
KloofG	33¼	33½
KnapeV	17	17¼
Kratos s	16½	16⅞
Kulicke	26⅛	27
Lancaln	26¾	27
LoadRes	4⅞	4½
LoneCo	28¼	28½
LibNtLf	19	19¼
LFinvs	21½	21⅞
LidStar	9⅞	10
LinBcst	53	53½
LogeIrn	13⅛	14⅛
MCIC	9⅝	9½
MGFOil	23	23¼
MSIDat	9⅞	9⅝
MadsGE	14⅛	14½
MagellPet	8	8⅜
MagmP	27⅛	28
MairRl	2⅞	3
Malikrt	38½	39
Marion s	16⅜	17
MaulLP	26	27½
MayPet	30½	30⅜
MaynOil	15⅝	16
McCorm	26	26⅛
McFarlB	16½	16⅝
McQuay	12½	12¾
MeyerF	29½	29⅝
MidasW	18⅛	19⅛
MdldCap	8⅞	9⅜
MidlRes	1½	1 9-16
MidlBks	28½	29
Millipr	36⅛	36⅞
MissVIG	15⅛	15½
Molex s	37⅛	37⅞
MonfCol	4⅛	4¼
MoouCp	18⅛	19
MoorePd	29½	29⅝
MoranB	36	36⅛
MorgRes	⅜	1½
Morsnin	11½	11⅝
MotClub	2⅜	2½
Mueller	27½	28½
NNCp	46⅛	47
NargCp	33	34½
NDisCp	20⅛	20½
NwldRE	16¼	16¾
NJNGas	17½	17⅞
NickOG	35	35¼
Nicolet s	24⅛	24½
NielsnA	33⅛	33½
NielsnB	33¼	33½
NoCarGs	13	15¼
NoEOl un	74	75½
NwtNGs	13⅛	13⅝
NwstPS	14⅛	14⅜
Noxell	22¼	23
Nuoorp	15⅛	15½
OglivyM	24	24½
OhioCas	34½	34¾
OhFerro	13	13¼
OtterTP	19⅛	19⅝
PCAInt	9	9¼
Pabst B	12⅞	13⅛
PcGaR	21½	22
PaulsyP	16⅛	16½
PaylsCs	15	15⅝
PeerMf	14¼	15½
PenaEnt	14⅛	15
Pentair	16⅛	17
Petrolit	76½	77½
Pettibon	27½	28¼
PhiloNat	31	31¼
PierceSS	8⅛	8⅝
Pinkrtn	43	43½
PionHIB	28½	28⅞
Plastine	1⅛	2
Possis	5⅛	6
PresGM	53½	53¾
PrsStayn	49	49½
Preorp	⅞	1
PbSvNC	12½	12¾
PuritBen	23¼	23½
PulDCap	16½	17
QuakrCh	16¼	17
RagenPr	9⅜	9⅝
Raychm	69½	70
Raymnd	29¼	29¾
ReevCm	30½	31½
RepNLfe	20⅛	20⅝
RoadEx	33¾	34
RobbMy s	31	32
Roselon	2	2¼
Rouse	28⅝	28⅞
RusStov	15⅛	15¾
Sadlier	3⅝	4
Safeco	39⅝	40
StHelGd	47⅝	48½
StPaul	36⅛	36¼
ScanDl	2⅛	2¾
ScrlpsH	59⅞	60
Sensor	40⅛	40½
SvcMer	14⅜	15
Svcmst s	30	30½
ShMed s	23⅞	23¾
Shawml	46⅛	47
SolidStS	13⅜	14
SCalWtr	12	13
SwElSv	15½	16
SwnEnr	32¼	33
Standyn	24½	25
StdMicro	11⅛	11¼
StdRegs	29⅝	30½
StanHP	38	39
SterlSt	4½	4⅞
StrawCl	25	26
Subaru	13⅛	13¼
SuperEl	10¼	10⅝
TIME DC	3⅛	3⅜
Tampax	34½	34⅝
Tandem s	43⅛	43⅝
TecumP	60½	62⅛
TelcmA s	19⅛	19⅝
Tennant	30½	32
Tlorary	21⅛	21⅜
TomisOil	15⅛	15⅜
TricoPd	35	37½
TrayGld g	5⅛	5½
TysonFd	13⅛	14
UnMcGil	13⅛	14
USEnr	13⅞	14⅛
USSurg	38⅛	38½
USTrck	14½	14⅞
UVaBsh	27½	27⅞
UpPenP	11⅛	12
VoalRe	68½	69
ValBkAr	33½	33¾
ValleyCp	37⅛	38
VanDus	13⅛	13½
Vrcoint s	33¼	33¾
Velcro g	10⅛	10½
VictraSt	7⅞	8
VideoCp	9⅝	10
VaNBsh	14⅛	15
WchEnr	15	15⅜
Weldtrn	3⅛	4⅜
Wendys	16⅛	16⅝
WstOref	87⅛	87⅝
WDeep	50⅛	51
WHold	79½	80
WinMig	4½	4⅝
WsorC	25⅛	26⅛
WoodLot	23⅛	24⅛
WrishW	3⅞	4⅛
ZionUta	24⅛	24¾

European Stock Markets

August 20, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	72.00	72.20
AKZO	22.70	22.90
Albert Heijn	74.80	73.00
Algembank	307.00	312.00
AMEV	88.50	89.20
Amrobank	65.90	66.40
A'Dam Rub	3.55	3.59
Boskalis	94.50	96.20
Bredero	N.Q.	210.00
Buerhmann T	66.60	67.10
Caland Hldg	24.50	24.60
Elsevier	215.00	236.00
Ennia	134.80	136.00
Fokker	26.60	27.00
Gist Brocades	28.00	28.40
Heineken	56.80	57.40
H.V.A.	41.00	40.50
Hoogovens	15.80	16.00
Naarden	15.00	15.30
K.L.M.	66.40	67.30
Nat. Nedder	115.70	116.50
Nedlloyd	90.00	88.50
Oce Vander G	126.40	126.80
OGEM	9.10	8.50
Pakhoed	43.30	44.00
Philips	17.40	17.60
Robeco	180.80	181.50
Rodamco	104.60	104.60
Rolinco	170.50	171.00
Rorento	114.90	115.10
Royal Dutch	171.60	171.50
RSV	48.20	48.60
Unilever	122.00	123.00
Van Ommer	28.10	27.60
VMF-Stork	39.70	40.20
VNU	82.70	84.34

Anp-Cbs Index: 86.10
Previous: 86.70

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,500	1,505
Cockerill	221	217
EBES	1,980	1,980
Electrobel	5,990	6,040
GB-Inno-BM	2,335	2,340
GBL (B.lamb)	1,392	1,390
Hoboken	2,600	2,605
Petrofina	4,840	4,825
Ph. Gevaert	1,276	1,274
Soc. Generale	1,428	1,410
Sofina	3,370	3,100
Solvay	2,485	2,480
Traction Elec	2,560	2,515
Un. Miniere	742	734
V. Montagne	1,308	1,312

Bourse Index: 145.70
Previous: 145.39

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	98.90	90.50
Allianz Vers.	450.00	444.00
B.A.S.F.	134.00	135.70
Bayer	115.50	115.70
Bayer Hypo	261.00	263.00
Bayer Verein	308.10	308.50
Commerzbank	169.00	170.50
Conf. Gummi	64.00	64.80
Daimler	263.50	263.00
Degussa	250.00	253.00
Demag	133.00	131.00
D.Babcock	198.50	203.00
Deutsche Bnk	289.00	288.40
Dresdner Bnk	192.60	193.00
Du. Schulte	167.70	168.00
GHH	215.50	214.00
Hapag Lloyd	69.80	68.00
Hochtief	450.00	450.00
Hoechst	114.80	115.80
Hoesch	25.10	26.20
Holzmann	387.00	393.00
Horten	139.00	139.20
Kali u Salz	165.50	166.00
Karstadt	218.50	218.00
Kaufhof	177.00	176.80
K.H.D.	215.00	214.00
Kloeckner	45.00	45.00
Krupp	61.00	60.10
Linde	323.50	325.50
Lufthansa	78.30	79.00
MAN	190.20	190.50
Mannesman	124.00	123.80
Metallgesell.	278.00	274.50
Muench. Ruck	555.00	554.80
Neckermann	96.50	97.50
Preussag	172.70	171.20
RWE.new	182.00	193.50
Schering	223.10	220.70
Siemens	278.20	279.80
Thyssen	63.30	64.30
Varta	167.00	167.00
Veba	148.50	149.00
VEW	111.60	112.30
Volkswagen	171.60	171.80

Siemens Index: 139.20
Previous: 139.59

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.86	0.85½
AA Cp	$15.10	15.28
Anglo-Am	98.00	98.00
Babcock-WH	0.92	0.93
Barclays Bnk	4.21	4.20
BAT Ind.	2.80	2.81
Beecham Gp	1.52	1.51
BICC	1.35	1.35
BOC Int'l	0.83	0.83
Boots	2.36	2.38
Bowater	1.70	1.78
B.P.	3.50	3.48
Burmah	1.94	1.92
Coats Patons	0.51½	0.51½
Charter Gold	2.31	2.30
Cadbury Sc.	0.60	0.60
Cons.Gold Fds	5.33	5.38
Courtaulds	0.65	0.64
De Beer	$9.75	9.58
Distillers	2.14	2.13
Dunlop	0.73	0.74
Free St Ged	67.00	66.50
GEC	4.96	4.88
GKN	2.32	2.34
Glaxo	2.36	2.34
GUS	4.62	4.54
Guinness	0.85	0.84
Hawker-Sidd	2.24	2.26
ICI	3.68	3.66
Imps	0.81	0.80½
Lonrho	0.95	0.92
Lucas	2.17	2.17
Marks-Spenc	1.03	1.02
Metal Box	2.90	2.90
Plessey	2.48	2.47
Randfontein	$69.50	69.00
Rank Org.	1.76	1.76
Reed	2.00	1.99
Rolls Royce	1.27	1.28
Royal Dutch	37¼	37⅝
R.T.Z.	4.73	4.68
Shell	4.18	4.18
Thorn (A)	3.54	3.52
Trafalgar H	0.73½	0.73½
Tube Invest.	2.46	2.46
Ultramar	3.58	3.52
Untd Biscuits	0.83	0.84
Vickers	1.27	1.28
War Loan 3½	31.63	31.63
W. Deep	$50.25	51.00
W. Driefn	$86.75	87.00
W. Holding	$78.00	76.75
Woolworth	0.54¼	0.54¼
ZCI	0.42	0.37

F.T. 30 Index: 491.70
Previous: 488.10

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	7.50	7.50
Bastogi	569.75	545.25
Centrale	13,980	12,800
ERBA	3,320.00	3,290.00
ErcMarelli	304.00	305.00
Fiat	1,530.00	1,580.00
Finsider	60.00	64.00
Generali	81,950	85,400
IFI	2,480.00	2,420.00
Italcementi	24,300	25,980
Italgas	924.00	902.00
Italsider	328.00	334.00
LaRinas	300.00	294.00
Montedis	149.00	146.00
Olivetti	2,266.00	2,230.00
Pirelli	2,453.00	2,420.00
Snia Visco	752.00	746.00

BCI Index: 128.22
Previous: 126.87

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	446.80	460.00
Alsthom Atl.	78.90	70.90
BIC	578.00	581.00
Bouygues	666.00	666.00
BSN	1,005.00	999.00
Carrefour	1,457.00	1,438.00
Cim Lafarge	283.00	284.00
Club Mediter	390.50	390.00
Cofimeg	153.60	153.80
Cie Bancaire	358.00	359.80
CFP	233.00	231.90
CGE	382.00	382.50
CCF	186.80	187.00
Creusot Loire	76.00	77.40
CSF	452.00	456.00
Dumez	826.00	832.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,198.00	1,210.00
Ferodo	365.00	366.50
Gen Occident	354.00	350.80
Hachette	262.00	263.90
Imetal	88.10	90.00
Legrand	1,543.00	1,543.00
L Oreal	700.00	690.00
Mach Bull	54.20	56.00
Matra	8,910.00	8,910.00
Michelin	830.00	824.00
Moet Henn	525.80	526.00
Moulinex	72.50	73.00
Nord-Est L.	24.00	24.40
Paribas	258.30	256.80
Penarroya	75.10	75.10
Pernod Ric	325.00	319.70
Perrier	200.00	200.60
Peugeot	205.00	202.50
Poclain	224.00	223.00
Printemps	107.90	109.00
PUK	104.80	104.00
Radiotech.	308.00	308.00
Redoute	460.00	453.00
Rh Poulenc	121.90	122.00
Roussel Uclaf	253.00	254.00
Sacilor	19.20	19.40
St Gobain	127.50	127.00
SkisRossignol	770.00	767.00
Suez	290.40	290.80
Telemecan	945.00	950.00
ThomsonBr	230.00	227.00
Usinor	10.45	10.70

Agefi Index: 142.67
Previous: 142.75

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,240	1,245
Buehrle	2,880	2,910
B Boveri	1,730	1,735
Cib Geigy	1,120	1,125
Cr Suisse	2,370	2,380
Elektrowatt	2,580	2,600
Fisher	860	865
Hoff-Roche B	6,825	6,950
Interfood	5,525	5,550
Jelmoli	1,440	1,460
Landis Gyr	1,490	1,510
Nestle	3,470	3,485
Sandoz	3,840	3,850
Schindler	1,460	1,480
Ste B. Suisse	383	384
Sulzer	2,930	2,940
Swissair	735	741
U.B. Suisse	3,485	3,430
Winterthur	2,425	2,425
Zurich Ins.	14,125	14,250

SBC Index: 340.10
Previous: 341.80

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, August 20, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	9 15/16	1-30	97¾	98¼
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	16⅝	8-25	98	98¾
Allied Irish 6¾-84	19 5/16	9-29	100	100½
Allied Irish 5¼-87	10 7/16	1-2	98¼	98¾
Amex Fin 1982	16⅞	10-22	100½	101
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 11/16	12-4	98⅝	98⅞
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	10 5/16	2-2	97	97¾
Barclays O'seas 5-90	9⅝	12-15	96⅞	97⅜
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	9⅞	1-23	99¼	99¾
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	19	9-24	98⅝	99⅛
Bco do Brazil 6½-82	15 1/16	2-17	99¼	99¾
Bco de Mexico 6¼-87	11 13/16	11-14	97⅝	98⅛
Bco Pinto 6¾-85	11 7/16	11-17	97¼	97¾
Bco Costa Rica 6½-85	10½	12-11	94¾	95¼
Bk Paribas 7¼-80	9⅝	12-11	99	99¾
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-23	99⅞	100⅜
Bk Ireland 5¼-87	11 13/16	8-21	97½	98
Bk Tokyo 8-80	11	11-24	99¾	100⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¾-81	16 15/16	10-22	100¾	101⅛
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	11 7/16	11-17	99⅝	100⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 1987	9⅝	1-23	97¼	97¾
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	9¼	10-27	96½	97
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	17 11/16	10-20	98⅝	99⅛
Buenos Aires 7¾-86	10⅞	12-5	97¾	98½
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	99⅝	100⅛
BFCE 6¼-83	16 3/16	10-29	100⅝	100⅞
BFCE 6⅝-84	16⅝	8-26	99⅝	100⅛
BNP 7½-81	19⅝	9-18	100	100½
BNP 7-83	17⅝	9-1	99¾	100¼
BNP 5¾-83	9 11/16	1-21	99	99½
BNP 1982/84	16 1/16	8-21	99⅝	100⅛
BNP 5½-91	16 5/16	8-22	97¼	97¾
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	9⅝	12-29	97	97¾
BUE 5¼-89	9 7/16	9-20	96¾	97¼
Bk Worms 5¼-85	9 3/16	12-17	98⅛	98⅝
Banco Union 7¾-83	19 13/16	10-1	99	99¾
Bk Algerie 8¾-84	11⅜	2-9	97½	98¼
Bk Dreyfus 6½-83	19 3/16	9-12	99⅝	100¼
BFG Fin. 5½-89/94	9⅝	1-12	97	97½
Bergen Bank 6-89	10	11-28	96⅞	97⅜
Citicorp 1983	10 3/16	8-27	99½	99⅞
Citicorp 1984	9¾	29-8	98⅛	98⅝
Citicorp 6-94	10⅝	9-10	98¼	98¾
Citicorp undtd	9 7/16	10-10	99	99½
Chase 5¼-93	9 13/16	1-30	95⅞	96⅜
CCCE 5¼-98	14 11/16	2-6	97	97½
Credit Agricole 6½-84	9 3/16	12-17	98⅜	99⅛
CCF 7-83	9 11/16	1-12	99⅜	99⅞
CCF 6½-83	9⅝	1-12	99¼	99¾
CCF 5¾-85	13 13/16	11-6	99⅝	100⅛
Creditanst 5¾-84	11 13/16	11-21	99⅝	100⅛
Creditanst 5½-91/97	9 7/16	9-16	97¼	97¾
Credit Lyon 6¾-82	11⅛	2-12	99½	100
Credit Lyon 6-83	9½	12-1	96	97½
Credit Nat'l 5¼-88	9½	12-1	96⅞	97⅜
DG Bank 6¼-82	9 3/16	12-17	98⅝	99⅛
Gotabanken 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	98⅝	99⅛
GZB 7½-81	10 3/16	1-30	99⅝	99⅞
GZB 6-83	19 13/16	10-9	100⅛	100⅝
GZB 5½-89	9 13/16	11-3	97⅛	97⅝
Hydrocarb 7½-82	10⅝	12-24	99½	100
IBJ 6-82	15 1/16	2-15	99½	100
IBJ 6½-82	14⅝	11-1	100	100½
IBJ 5½-85	10 11/16	12-3	99⅛	99⅝
IBJ 5¼-87	18⅝	18-15	99½	100
Indo-Suez 5½-85	9⅝	1-26	98¾	99¼
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	9⅝	1-12	98	98½
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-20	100⅜	100⅞
KOP 6½-83	9⅝	1-23	98¾	99¼
LTCB 6¼-81	9½	15-12	99¼	99¾
LTCB 6¾-82	9⅝	1-27	99¼	99¾
LTCB 6-83	15 1/16	2-15	99½	100
LTCB 5¾-85	11½	11-10	99⅛	99⅝
LTCB 5¼-86	9⅝	12-15	97⅜	98⅛
LTCB 5½-89	10⅝	12-9	97⅜	98⅛
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	10 7/16	11-28	99⅜	99⅞
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	9⅝	8-29	97⅛	97⅝
Midland Bank 8-82	11 7/16	11-17	100⅛	100⅝
Midland Bank 7½-83	16⅛	8-21	100⅛	100⅝
Midland Intl 6-87	11⅝	11-21	99⅛	99⅝
Midland Intl 5-89	9½	12-22	97¼	97¾
Midland Intl 5¼-92	10⅝	12-5	97¼	97¾
Midland Intl 5½-93	9⅝	1-23	96¾	96⅞
Natl Westmin 5½-90	9¾	12-23	96⅞	97⅜
Natl Westmin 5¼-94	18¾	10-14	98¾	99¼
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	9⅝	12-24	98⅝	99⅛
Nippon Credit 6½-86	9 9/16	1-14	97⅝	97⅞
Pop. Espanol 7¼-81	10¼	11-28	99⅜	99⅞
Bk Scotland 7¾-83	11⅛	11-10	100½	101
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	9 5/16	10-14	98	98½
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	10⅛	11-28	99¼	99¾
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	14⅝	2-13	97½	98
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	17¼	9-8	98⅝	99⅛
State Bk India 6¼-87	10 1/16	11-28	96⅛	96⅝
Svenska Handels 5-87	10	1-15	98¼	98¾
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	99⅝	100⅛
Trade Develop 6-86	16⅛	8-21	96¾	97¼
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	9⅝	12-23	96	97
UBAF 6¾-82	19 9/16	9-26	100	100½
UBAF 7¼-87	10⅛	12-9	99⅛	99⅝
Union Finland 6½-82	16 15/16	10-22	100½	101
United O'seas 7-81	10 1/16	11-28	99⅛	99⅝
United O'seas 6-83	12⅛	10-11	99⅝	100⅛
United O'seas 6-89	10	9-30	97	97½
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	9⅝	12-23	99½	99⅞
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	98¾	99¼
Wll. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	17 1/16	8-28	99⅝	100⅛
Wll. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	18½	9-15	98¼	98¾

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Enpetrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	100	100½
General Cable 7½-80	20¼	9-30	95½	101¼
IC Industries 1991	18⅛	1-15	95⅛	96⅛
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/90	10⅝	1-7	100⅜	101⅛
Thailand 7-84	18⅛	9-17	98⅝	99⅛
Philippines 6½-86	17⅛	10-20	96⅛	96⅝
Sumi Heavy 5¾-83	18⅝	9-16	100	100½
Sweden 9lock-91	9 9/16	10-20	96	96½
Sofitel 8-83	20 3/16	10-8	100⅜	101⅛
Sofitel 9-84	10⅝	12-8	99¾	100¼
SNCF 6¼-85/97	14 11/16	8-4	99¼	99¾
Texas Airlines 7-86	9⅝	10-13	92¾	93¼
TVO 9lock-91	10⅝	28-11	95¼	95¾
IHI 5¾-85	15 5/16	10-27	99⅝	100⅛
Offshore Min. 1986	9 11/16	1-21	98¼	98¾
Pemex 7-84	9 11/16	1-26	98½	99
C.Itoh 5¼-87	19 7/16	9-18	99	99½

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

On January 1, 1980: U.S. $66.42
On August 18, 1980: U.S. $81.33

- Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

August 20, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Price
ALLIANCE INTL c/o Bk of Bermuda, Berm.	
—(d) Alliance Intl.SRsvs.($1)	8.40c☐
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Boerbond	SF 682.30
—(d) Conbar	SF 688.00
—(d) Grobar	SF 757.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 896.00
BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 17.92
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 4.68
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$12.28
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$181.8c
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£87.5pod
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$23.49
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$13.13
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$29.87
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 302.25
—(d) Canasec	SF 610.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 61.50
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 68.50
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 116.75
—(d) Ussec	SF 535.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 113.75
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—+(d) Concentra	DM 19.10
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 65.30
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$37.86
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$73.28
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd	$24.00
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$36.77
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$77.84
—(w) Fidelity World Fd.	$21.71
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$46.42
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 15.19
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$12.71
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$10.77
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$14.55
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund.	$10.95
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$17.44
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$1,680
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$33.74
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 551.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 298.00
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Rese ve Assets Fd Ltd	$10.05
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):	
—(r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr.	$58.69
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,524.50
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,323.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 374.75
—(d) Intervalor	SF 54.75
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 383.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 237.00
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 65.00
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 76.21
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 25.50
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 58.00
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 63.50
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 142.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 103.25
—(d) Globinvest	SF 57.75
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 84.75
—(d) Romatac-Invest	SF 414.00
—(d) Saffit South Afr Sh	SF 278.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 202.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt	
—(d) Unirenta	DM 37.50
—(d) Unifonds	DM 17.11
—(d) Unirak	DM 48.00

Other Funds

Fund	Price
(w) Alexander Fund	$12.20
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$994.62
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$8.49
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 119.25
(w) CAMIT	$10.34
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$18.21
(d) Cartbica Open-End Fund	$220.51
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.45
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,199.99
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$7.16
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$15.46
(w) D.G.C.	$52.84
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$22.83
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$24.95
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,221.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V.	$36.72
(w) First Eagle Fund	$7,939.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$234.68
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF 160.45
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF 64.98
(d) Fonditalia	$19.61
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.47
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.15
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$516.63
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$121.10
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$131.00
(d) Interfund S.A.	$13.10
(w) Intermarket Fund	$178.77
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$22.22
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$8.42
(d) Investa DWS	DM 35.00
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$61.82
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$11.34
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$91.01
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$48.06iv
(d) KB-Income Fund	LF 1,425.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$15.25
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF	$13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$33.53
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$86.51
(w) Luxfund	$37.12
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$14.35
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$1.72
(w) Nippon Fund	$16.55
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.48*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$4.28*
(w) N.A.M.F.	$97.27
(w) Pretoria Financial	$1.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$40.31
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$1,379.00
+(w) RBC Intl Inc Fund	$10.56
(d) Renta Fund	$58.43
(d) Rentinvest	LF 786.00
(d) Safe Fund	$4.29
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$11.07
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 60.10
(w) Sepra (N.A.V.)	$18.62
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 94.20
(w) Talent Global Fund	$15.46
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$59.25
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$81.82
(w) Transpacific Fund	$36.54
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 57.60
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$3.62
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd.	$106.25
(w) Western Growth Fund	$7.94
(m) Winchester Overseas	$9.35
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$464.73
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$19.82
(w) Worldwide Securities	$180.83
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,568.56

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; * — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price-Ex-Coupon. ☐ Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue / August, 1980

1,000,000 Shares

Republic New York Corporation

Common Stock
($5 par value)

Salomon Brothers
Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated
The First Boston Corporation
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated
Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.
Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation
Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated
Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.
Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated
L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin
M. A. Schapiro & Co., Inc.
Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc.
Warburg Paribas Becker A. G. Becker
Wertheim & Co., Inc.
Alex. Brown & Sons
A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc.
Moseley, Hallgarten, Estabrook & Weeden Inc.
New Court Securities Corporation
Oppenheimer & Co., Inc.
Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.
ABD Securities Corporation
Atlantic Capital Corporation
Basle Securities Corporation
Daiwa Securities America Inc.
EuroPartners Securities Corporation
Robert Fleming Incorporated
Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated
The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc.
Nomura Securities International, Inc.
Yamaichi International (America), Inc.
Cazenove Inc.
New Japan Securities International Inc.
Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru International, Inc.
Sanyo Securities America Inc.

Credit Commercial de France
Pictet International Ltd.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
37	24	CrockN	2.20	6.4	5	109	34¾	34½	34½	+ ¼
55	36	CrckN pf	3	5.9		3	52½	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅞
26⅞	19	CrckN pf2.18		8.8		18	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	14	CrmpK	1.20	5.4	6	8	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
29⅞	17⅛	CrwHl	s.92	3.1	13	174	u30½	29	30¼	+1⅛
35¼	22⅞	CrwnCk			6	65	28¾	27½	28¼	+ ¼
54⅝	33½	CrwZel	2.30	4.5	11	877	51⅛	50½	51	— ⅜
63½	43⅝	CrZel pf4.63		7.6		251	60⅞	60	60½	— ½
28¾	25⅛	CrumF	s1.44	5.2	5	33	28	27¾	27¾	
10⅜	6	Culbro				40	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
37½	27¼	CumEn	1.80	5.3	17	22	34	33½	33⅞	+ ⅜
12⅞	8⅛	CunnDrg	.40	3.9	9	5	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
11	7⅞	Currinc	1.10	12		12	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
31	15⅛	CurtW	1	4.0	5	128	25⅜	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅜
38½	22¾	CurtW A	2	6.5		1	31	31	31	+ ½
29⅞	18¾	Cyclops	.88	3.5	17	23	25⅜	25	25¼	+ ¼
		—D—D—D—								
16⅞	4½	DPF			6	124	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
10¼	3⅜	Damon	.20	2.1	29	349	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
20	12	DanRiv	1.12	6.5	4	125	17¼	16½	17¼	+ ⅝
30¼	17⅞	DanaCp	1.60	6.6	7	142	24⅜	23⅞	24¼	+ ½
44	16⅞	Daniel	.30b	.7	18	223	41⅜	39¾	41⅛	+ ⅞
49⅝	35⅛	Dartind	2	4.7	6	752	43¼	42½	43	— ¼
49¼	35½	Dart pf	2	4.7		68	42½	42½	42½	— ¼
86½	46	DataGen			17	484	82¾	81⅛	82½	+1⅞
47⅞	16⅝	DataTer	.30	1.0	19	169	30⅞	29⅝	30⅞	+1⅛
75½	44¼	Datpnt	s		21	165	74	72¾	74	+1
18½	9¾	Dayco	.56b	4.6	4	12	12½	12	12½	
50½	36½	DaytHd	1.80	3.7	7	128	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	12½	DaytPL	1.74	13.	7	62	14	13¾	13¾	
41½	28½	Deere	1.90	5.2	8	1271	36⅞	36⅛	36⅜	— ¼
14⅛	10¼	DelmP	1.48	12.	7	62	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
50¾	31⅝	DeltaA	1.20	2.6	10	62	46¾	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
10⅞	2⅞	Deltec	.8c			78	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
17	8	Deltona				73	13¼	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
45⅞	25½	DeluxC	n1.56	3.5	12	284	44⅞	43⅝	44⅝	+ ¾
20½	15¾	DenMfg	1.16	6.5	7	22	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
21⅝	11⅞	Dennys	.88	4.4	10	35	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅜
21⅜	13	Dentsply	.88	4.8	14	78	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
14⅞	10¼	DeSoto	1	7.4	7	49	13½	13⅛	13½	— ¼
15¼	10⅞	DetEd	1.60	13.	8	820	12¼	12½	12½	
68¼	50½	DetE pf5.50		9.5		1	58	58	58	
87	62	DetE pf9.32		13.		z150	73	72½	72½	—1⅛
76	49	DetE pf7.68		13.		z100	58	58	58	
73¼	45⅝	DetE pf7.36		13.		z20	56	56	56	—1
25¼	19	DE pfF 2.75		13.		1	22	22	22	
25¼	19¼	DE pfB 2.75		13.		18	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
21½	14½	DetE pr2.28		13.		19	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
30	19⅞	Dexter	1	3.5	10	49	29⅛	28⅝	28¾	+ ⅛
15⅛	7	DiGior	.56	5.9	8	74	9⅝	9⅜	9½	
27	16½	DiGior pf2.25		10.		6	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
22⅜	14⅛	DialCp	1.20	6.5	6	3	18½	18½	18½	
50	28½	Dialnt	2.20	6.1	10	26	36⅛	36	36⅛	— ⅛
22½	13⅞	Dialnt pf1.20		7.2		9	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ¼
36⅜	23½	DiamS	1.60	5.0	8	548	31⅝	30⅞	31⅝	
41¼	24⅞	Diebold	.80	2.2	9	604	37⅞	37	37	— ½
90⅛	56⅜	DigitalEq			16	1196	87	85	86⅜	+1⅜
16⅞	8⅛	Dillingm	.70	4.5	6	255	15½	15	15½	+ ½
29½	20⅛	Dillingm pf2		6.8		2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ¼
23¼	14	Dillon	1.08	5.8	11	20	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
53⅜	35½	Disney	.72	1.4	12	385	52	51	51⅜	+ ¼
8⅞	3⅛	Divrsfdin			8	282	7	6¾	6⅞	
6⅞	2⅜	DivrsMtg				60	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
16⅞	9½	DrPepper	.76	5.8	11	588	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	6¾	Documat				134	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
115	36¼	Dome s	.50	.5		253	109¼	105	109	+5¼
24	16⅛	Donald	n.60	2.6	10	36	23¼	23	23⅛	
8⅛	3½	DonLJ	.16	2.0	11	219	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
35¼	23⅜	Donnly	1.14	3.3	10	205	35	34⅜	34⅞	
20	12⅝	Dorsey	.80	5.3	5	15	15	14⅞	15	
49⅞	27⅝	Dover	s1.04	2.4	12	440	44⅛	43⅛	43½	—1¼
39¼	27⅛	DowCh	1.60	4.3	9	1067	37½	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅜
49½	34⅞	DowJn	1.60	3.3	14	7	48⅝	48	48⅛	+ ⅜
39⅝	25⅝	Dravo	1.36	3.6	14	80	37⅞	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅜
72⅞	47⅝	Dresar	1.10	1.6	11	505	71⅛	69⅞	70⅞	— ⅛
17½	13	DrexB	1.90e	12.		9	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
36⅝	16¼	Dreyfs	.80	2.3	7	14	35	34⅜	35	+ ⅞
49½	31⅝	duPont	2a	4.3	8	x1081	46⅞	45⅜	46⅜	+1
42¾	31⅝	duPnt pf3.50		9.8		1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅜
19¼	14¼	DukeP	1.92	11.	6	4227	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
76½	60	Duke pf6.75		9.7		1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¾
87	59	Duke pf8.20		12.		z460	69½	68	68	
83	53¼	Duke pf7.80		12.		z2170	65½	63⅝	63⅝	
27¼	18⅞	Duke pf2.69		11.		10	24	23⅞	24	
108½	77½	Duke pf 11		11.		163	99	98½	99	+ ¼
51½	34¼	DunBr	2.04	4.0	15	126	u52	51¾	51⅝	+ ⅝
16⅛	12½	DuqLt	1.80	13.	7	388	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
20¾	13¼	Duq pf	2	13.		z50	16	16	16	
21⅝	13½	Duq pf	2.07	13.		z230	17	16¼	16¼	—1¼
23⅝	15	Duq pr	2.31	13.		z2400	17½	17½	17½	
26¼	20¼	Duq pr	2.75	12.		z100	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ½
74¾	48	Duq pf	7.20	12.		z20	58	58	58	—1
14⅞	7⅝	DutchB	.18	1.3	13	123	14	13⅞	14	+ ½
9¼	4⅛	DynAm	.10	1.1	13	217	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
		—E—E—E—								
35⅝	22½	EGG s	.40	1.2	19	82	34¼	33⅞	34¼	
46⅛	22⅞	E Sys s	1	2.4	16	135	42	41⅞	42	
24¼	14⅞	EagleP	.88	3.8	8	116	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ¼
21	13⅛	Easco	1.20	7.2	16	70	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
11½	5⅞	EastAir			146	1065	10½	10¼	10⅜	
23¾	17	EsAir pf2.69		13.		8	20	20	20	
26½	15¾	EastGF	1	4.6	9	1390	22	21	21⅞	+ ⅛
14¾	10¼	EastUtl	1.60	13.	8	14	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
66⅞	42⅝	EsKod	3	4.7	10	1476	64½	63	64⅛	+1
30¼	20¼	Eaton	s1.72	5.9	4	73	29⅝	28⅞	29⅜	+ ¼
21½	11¼	Echlin	.52	3.4	14	93	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+ ⅜
32½	18½	EckrdJk	1	3.3	11	85	30¾	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
33	20¼	EdisBr	1.32	4.4	8	26	30⅛	30	30⅛	
22	12⅝	Edwrds	s.60	2.9	6	66	20⅞	20	20⅞	+ ⅝
30½	15¾	ElPaso	1.48	6.4	8	3229	23½	21⅞	23⅛	+1
23½	16	EPG dpf2.35		13.		2	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
14⅝	8⅛	ElcorCp	.24	1.9	8	74	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ¼
12½	5½	ElecAssc			16	277	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
32¼	18⅝	EDS	1.12	3.7	14	37	30⅝	30¼	30½	+ ½
7	2⅞	ElMeMg			15	1432	u 7⅛	6⅝	7¼	+ ¼
10⅛	6¼	EMM pf1.50k				14	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
26½	12⅛	Elgin	1.60	6.1	8	144	26⅜	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	2⅜	Ellxir				48	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
40⅞	29½	EmrsEl	1.60	4.2	10	661	38⅝	37⅞	38⅛	+ ½
19⅞	7⅞	EmrRd			22	39	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅜
23⅜	12	EmryA	1	6.2	13	216	16⅛	16	16⅛	
41⅜	23¼	Emhart	2.40	7.4	7	89	32½	32	32¼	
13⅝	10⅝	EmpDs	1.44	12.	8	44	12¼	12	12	— ¼
5⅝	3½	EmpD pf.50		11.		z50	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
26½	19½	EmpGas	s.36	1.5	11	13	23⅜	23	23¼	— ⅛
44⅛	20⅛	EngMC	s1.16	2.6	6	947	43⅝	42⅝	43⅜	+ ⅝
20½	13¼	EnnisBF	.64	3.8	6	10	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
39½	24	Ensrch	1.72	4.7	10	1669	38	35½	36¼	—2
106	98¼	Ens pf 10.32		10.		z100	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ¼
19⅛	11⅛	Entex	.88	5.3	9	130	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅝
21⅞	6½	Envrtec	.25t			171	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	17	Equifx	2.40	11.	8	8	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅜
11⅛	7⅝	Equimk	.96	10.	6	15	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
37¼	19⅛	EqutG	1.80	4.9	6	15	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	+ ⅝
22½	16½	EqtGs pf	2	11.		z20	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	11½	EqtLf	1.85e	14.	9	103	13⅜	13½	13½	+ ⅛
54½	24⅞	Esmrk	1.84	3.3	12	1582	u55	53⅛	55	+1⅝
23⅜	10¼	Esquire	.80	5.0	5	15	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ¼
15⅝	9½	EssexCh	.80	6.1	8	45	13½	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	25	Estrin	s.68	1.6	13	270	42⅝	41⅞	42⅛	+ ⅝
33¼	22¼	Ethyl	1.50	4.8	6	35	31⅜	30½	31⅛	+ ½
84¼	57	Ethyl pf2.40		3.1		1	78¼	78¼	78¼	—1¼
25¼	16¼	EvanP	1.60a	6.6	6	108	24⅝	24¼	24⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅜	Evan pf1.40		12.		2	11½	11½	11½	
19⅛	14¼	Evan pf2.10		13.		6	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	26	ExCelO	2	5.1	7	38	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	+ ¼
18	13¼	Exclsr	1.81e	12.		16	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
72¼	52	Exxon	5.60	7.9	6	1697	71	70	71	+1
		—F—F—F—								
31⅛	21⅞	FMC	1.40	5.3	6	319	26½	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
40	27⅜	FMC pf 2.25		6.3		154	36	35	36	+1⅜
15⅛	7⅞	Fabrge	.48	4.2	10	92	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
6⅝	4	FabrlCtr	.28	4.8	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	4½	FacetEnt	.15e	2.9	75	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	20⅛	Fairchd	s.72	2.9	7	276	25⅞	24⅞	25	+ ⅜
15⅜	9⅞	FamDlr	.44	3.2	7	11	13⅞	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	FrWstFn				1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
4½	2⅜	FarahMf			16	334	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	3	Fedders				263	4⅝	4¼	4½	— ⅛
42	26	FedCo	2.40	5.6	18	52	u42½	42	42½	+ ½
65½	28⅞	FedExpr			13	353	53¼	51½	53¼	— ⅜
19⅜	12½	FdMog	1.20	6.2	6	x89	19⅜	19¼	19⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅞	FedNM	1.28	8.3	10	976	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
35	22⅝	FedPB	1	3.6	8	18	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
17⅝	12	FdSignl	s.80	4.8	7	10	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	21¼	FedDSt	1.80	5.6	8	192	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	
26	17	Ferro	1.20	5.3	6	36	22⅝	22	22⅛	+ ⅜
15½	5⅝	FidFin	.40	3.0	45	40	13⅛	13	13	
34½	24⅝	FidUni	2.80	9.4	5	19	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅜
32	22½	Fldcst	2	7.0	5	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅝
17½	7	Filmwy	.20b	2.2		153	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
11	4⅞	Filmwy pf				6	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
21⅞	8	FinCpA	.50	2.8	6	102	18	17⅝	18	
20⅛	10¼	FinSBar	1	5.8	9	34	17½	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
42⅞	20¾	FinlFed	1.40	3.6	8	261	39½	39	39⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	6½	Firestn	.30t	4.1		543	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
21⅜	10⅜	FtChrt	.80	5.0	8	112	16	15⅝	16	
19⅛	10⅛	FstChic	1.20	8.0	6	1096	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
48½	32½	FtBnTx	1.84	4.1	8	19	45⅜	45	45¼	— ⅛
47¼	32⅝	FtinBn	1.50	3.6	8	347	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
44⅛	16	FstMiss	.50	1.1	18	715	u45⅛	44¼	45½	+1½
34⅝	24⅝	FstNBo	2.20	6.5	4	53	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	16¼	FNStBn	2.20	9.5	5	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
15	3⅝	FstPa	.22t			159	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
3	½	FstPa	wt			14	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2¼	1⅝	FtPaMtg				18	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
22¼	13½	FtUnRl	1.36	6.6	10	24	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
8	5½	FtVaBk	.52	7.7	5	31	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
28	19⅛	FtWisc	1.88	7.4	5	124	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
33	21¾	FischCp	1.50	5.1	7	41	30	29¼	29¼	—1
11⅛	5⅜	FishFds	.40	4.5	13	113	9	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
34½	15⅛	FishrScl	.52b	1.7	8	152	31	30	31	+ ¾
10	5⅛	FleetEnt	.52	5.8		152	9¼	9	9	
22½	15¼	Fleming	1.12	5.3	7	230	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
22½	12¼	FlexiV	.80	4.5	11	110	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
14	10¼	Flexl pf1.61		14.		25	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
32½	24⅛	FlightSf	s.16	.5	26	88	31	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅞
68	46½	FlaECst	.20e	.3	6	15	60½	59½	59½	— ¼
28⅛	19⅞	FlaPL	2.72	10.	6	577	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
15⅝	12½	FlaPw	s1.56	11.	7	210	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	
37	18⅝	FlaSt	s 1	3.0	6	28	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
50	34⅝	Fluor	s		20	969	47⅞	47	47¾	+ ⅝
34	20	FooteC	2	6.4	7	50	31½	30⅝	31⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	21½	FordM	1.20	4.2		1645	28⅝	27½	28⅛	+1
30⅝	20½	ForMK	2	4.7	5	344	30	29	29⅞	+ ⅜
49	33⅝	FMK pf1.80		3.7		4	48½	47⅝	48½	+1¼
13⅛	9⅞	FtDear	1.24	12.		15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
51¼	35⅝	FrtHow	1.48	3.0	11	291	50	49⅛	50	+ ½
42¼	18⅛	FosWh	.72	1.9	13	333	38½	37⅜	38¼	+ ½
8⅛	3⅞	Fotomat				92	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
48½	19½	FourPhs			12	222	26¼	25½	26	— ⅜
14⅛	7⅞	FoxStaP	.68	6.0	6	63	11⅞	11⅛	11¼	
55	30½	Foxbro	1.30	2.7	13	34	48⅝	48	48	— ⅜
13½	6¼	FrankM	.48	4.2	5	143	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
57⅞	31½	FrptM s	1	1.8	16	687	56⅜	54	56⅛	+2⅝
13⅛	6⅞	Frigim	.30	3.5	9	38	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
34½	23⅝	Fruehf	2.40	8.9	6	95	27⅛	24½	27	
22½	11	Fuqua	.50	3.1	3	473	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	+ ¼
18¼	12½	Fuqa pf1.25		8.2		10	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
		—G—G—G—								
13⅛	7⅝	GAF	.80	7.0	7	194	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
16⅛	11⅜	GAF pf	1.20	8.1		37	15	14⅝	14⅞	
46	24⅝	GATX	2.20	6.8	6	161	33⅛	32¼	32½	— ¼
64⅛	31	GCA s	.20	.3	21	241	60⅞	58⅛	60⅛	+1⅛
14⅝	7⅞	GDV			5	63	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅞	GF Eqp			26	40	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
41¼	18⅝	GK Tec	1.50	3.7	7	216	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅝
40⅞	22½	GK pf	1.94	4.0		22	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	
3⅞	1⅜	GMR Pr				112	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	23⅜	GalvHo	s.32	1.2	16	146	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	
54⅜	39	Gannett	2	3.9	13	83	51½	51	51½	+ ⅜
9¼	5½	GapStr	.36	4.5	4	12	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
20⅛	13⅛	Garfink	1.30	6.8	6	92	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
16	10½	GasSvc	1.28	10.	7	14	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	
17⅛	8⅞	Gatewy	.60	3.5	6	29	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
37½	34⅛	Gearht	s.20	.6	26	142	35⅛	34⅜	35⅛	+ ⅜
38⅜	22⅛	Geico	.96	2.6	8	23	37⅞	36⅞	37⅛	
30⅞	20⅞	GemCo			57	12	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
17½	13½	Gemlin	1.80	12.		8	15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
18⅛	11⅛	GAInv	2.12e	12.		83	17⅞	17	17¼	— ⅜
73	39⅝	GnAmO	.60b	.9	19	58	68⅞	67⅜	68½	+1¼
17⅝	13	GnBcsh	.80	5.0	4	5	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	11¼	GenCare			14	34	17¾	17⅛	17¾	+ ⅜
25¼	16	GCinm	.68	3.0	10	219	22½	22	22½	
85¼	39⅜	GDynam	1.20	1.7	10	1184	70⅛	68¼	69⅞	— ⅜
95	54⅝	GDyn pf4.25		5.1		3	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	—1
58⅛	44	GenEl	3	5.3	9	1661	56⅞	56	56⅛	+ ⅜
37	23½	GnFds	2.20	7.1	6	155	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	+ ⅜
47	17¼	GnGth	16.47e	86.	13	112	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	13	GnHost	.80	4.5	2	64	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
73¼	36½	GnInst	1	1.4	11	215	72½	71⅛	72⅛	+ ⅛
60⅜	38	GnInstr pf	3	5.0		9	60⅞	60	60⅛	+ ⅜
30⅛	19	GnMills	1.32	4.6	9	223	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
65⅞	39½	GMot	3.85e	6.9	9	23201	56⅛	55	55⅞	+ ⅜
45⅛	32	GMot pf3.75		9.8		2	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅜
61½	43⅛	GMot pf	5	9.9		44	50⅛	50	50½	+ ⅛
22⅞	12⅛	GnPort	.80	3.7	5	110	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
10	3⅜	GPU			7	399	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
13½	6⅜	GnRefr			6	3	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
43⅛	28¼	GnSignl	1.28	3.3	10	424	39⅝	39	39⅛	— ⅜
10⅞	6⅜	GnSteel	.44	4.7	8	13	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
30	23	GTE	2.72	10.	8	1201	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
26	22⅛	GTE pf	2.50	9.8		1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
25½	17⅜	GTE pf	2.48	12.		21	21¼	20½	20½	— ⅛
13½	9⅝	GTFI pf1.25		11.		z100	11	11	11	— ⅛
90	64⅛	GTFI pf8.16		12.		z7200	70⅜	70⅛	70⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	12⅛	GTire	1.50	7.6	16	134	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	+ ½
5½	2⅜	Genesco			22	142	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
34	17¼	Genst	g1.60		8	741	33	31⅝	32½	+ ⅞
30	18	Gst pf	1.68	5.7		5	29⅝	29	29¼	+ ⅞
29	18¼	GenuPt	1.04	4.0	11	265	26⅛	25⅞	26	
34⅞	21½	GaPac	1.20	4.2	12	894	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
24½	16¼	GaPw pf2.56		13.		3	20¾	20	20	— ¼
24½	16⅞	GaPw pf2.52		12.		8	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
26⅜	19⅞	GaPw pf2.75		12.		3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
75	50¼	GaPw pf7.80		12.		z10	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
72½	50	GaPw pf7.72		13.		z100	59½	59½	59½	+1½
82	35⅞	Gearsrc	.92	1.2	15	21	80⅛	79½	79⅞	— ⅛
30⅝	17⅞	GerbPd	1.74	7.5	7	23	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅛
97⅛	55⅛	Getty	1.80e	2.2	8	719	82⅞	80⅛	82½	+2¼
11	4⅞	GiantPC			17	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
16⅞	6¼	GibrFn	.60	6.1	24	67	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
33⅝	18½	GidLew	s 1	3.1	6	247	32½	31⅝	32½	+ ¼
20¼	12	GiffHill	.92	4.7	8	39	19¾	19⅜	19¾	+ ½
29⅝	17⅝	Gillette	1.90	6.5	7	271	29⅜	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅜
13¼	7¼	Ginosinc	.44	4.5		87	9⅝	9⅛	9¾	+ ⅜
25¼	15⅛	GleasW	.80	3.9	7	68	20⅞	20½	20⅛	— ⅜
42⅛	26½	GlobM	s.20	.5	14	437	42	39¾	41⅝	+2⅛
19	11⅛	GldWFn	.54	3.1	6	735	17¼	16½	17¼	+ ½
24	16⅝	Gdrich	1.56	7.0	6	41	22½	22⅛	22¼	
16⅞	10⅜	Goodyr	1.30	8.3	7	967	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ¼
29	17	GordJw	.72	2.9	4	7	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ½
29	19¼	Gould	1.72	6.6	7	212	26	25⅝	25⅞	
45⅞	31⅛	Grace	2.30	5.3	8	232	43½	42⅞	43⅛	+ ⅜
40¼	25	Grainger	1	2.9	11	23	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅜
14⅛	9⅝	Granltvl	1	7.6	5	92	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
13	9	GrayDr	.80	7.1	6	42	11⅜	11	11¼	
10¼	4⅝	GtAtPc				387	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
32¼	17⅜	GtLkInt	.68a	2.7	6	28	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
32	23½	GNIrn	3.75e	12.	11	71	31	28¾	31	+3
40⅛	27⅛	GtNoNk	1.60	4.4	6	237	37	36½	36¾	— ⅜
27⅜	14	GtWFin	.88	4.2	7	364	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ½
18⅛	11⅞	Greyh	1.20	7.5	6	325	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Greyhnd	wt			36	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
16½	8⅛	GrowG	.44b	3.3	9	191	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	
7	3⅞	GthRty				181	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	
32½	16¼	Grumm	1.20	4.8	10	194	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	+1
24⅝	18⅛	Grum pf2.80		13.		4	22½	22⅛	22¼	
18⅞	10	Guardin	.40	2.3	8	55	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
19⅛	13½	GHWst	s.75	3.9	4	1516	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
115¼	69⅛	GlfW pf3.87		3.4		1	112¼	112¼	112¼	— ⅜
49	30⅛	GlfW pf2.50		5.2		4	48	48	48	
54½	29⅛	GulfOil	2.50	5.9	5	1588	42⅝	41	42½	+ ⅜
37⅞	14⅛	GulfRes	.58	2.2	10	349	23⅛	21½	23	+1⅜
64½	19⅝	GulfR pf	.20	.4		2	53	50	53	+4
47½	19⅛	GulfR pf1.30		4.8		1	27	27	27	— ½
43½	19⅜	GulfR pf1.60		5.9		4	27	25	27	+2¼
13⅛	9	GlfStUt	1.36	12.	5	456	11⅛	11	11¼	— ⅛
48	41	GlfSU pf5.08		12.		z10	44	44	44	+ ⅞
26¼	13⅛	GulfUtd	1.24	5.9	8	483	21	20⅜	21	— ⅜
54	38	GlfU pf 3.78		7.9		10	48⅛	48	48	— ⅛
17⅜	13⅛	Gulton	.60	3.5	8	84	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
		—H—H—H—								
10⅜	4	HMW			4	72	7⅞	7	7⅞	
25⅛	16½	HackW	2.20	10.	7	11	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
7⅞	4⅜	Haloco			16	20	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
29⅝	20½	HallFB	1.54	6.0	8	132	26	25	25⅝	+ ⅝
125⅛	71⅝	Hallibt	2	1.7	17	729	120½	119½	119⅞	— ⅛
31⅛	18	HamrP	1.50	4.9	6	360	30⅝	29⅞	30⅝	+1⅛
15⅛	10⅝	HanJS	1.50a	12.		46	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	13⅝	HanJl	1.84a	12.		61	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
14	7⅝	Handlmn				8.3	6	85	12	11⅝	12	
60½	20½	HandyH	.70	1.2	16	36	58	56⅛	58	+1⅜
44⅜	28⅜	Hanna	2	5.9	5	31	33⅞	33¼	33¾	+1
39	26	HarBrJ	1.60	4.8	6	67	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅛
28	10⅛	Hardees	.32	1.9	6	58	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
26	11½	Harnlshf	.40	2.5	18	172	16⅛	15⅞	16	
31⅜	22½	HarrBk	2	7.4	6	13	27	27	27	— ⅛
45⅞	26⅜	Harris	.72	1.6	16	1465	44⅝	43¼	43⅞	
39⅞	28⅝	Harsco	2	5.8	7	53	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	
14⅛	9⅝	HartSM	1	6.8	6	150	u14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ½
30⅛	19⅝	HarteHk	.68	2.4	13	113	29	27⅝	27⅞	—1
11⅛	6	HartfZd	.40	4.6	5	41	9	8⅝	8⅝	
15⅛	11⅛	HattSe	1.62	11.	10	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
25⅛	18⅛	HwllEl	2.44	10.	7	36	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	7⅛	HayesA	.10j			36	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
30⅛	14⅛	Hazeltn	.80	2.9	10	32	27⅞	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	9⅝	Hecks	.30	1.9	7	69	16	15⅝	15⅝	
53½	12⅝	HeclaM			7	450	36	33⅛	35⅝	+2⅜
36⅛	21⅛	HeilmB	s.80	2.4	10	43	33⅝	33	33⅝	
46½	34⅛	HeinzH	2.20	5.2	7	133	44½	42¼	42¼	—2
35	26	Heinz pf1.70		5.0		3	34	34	34	+1
10⅛	5½	HeleneC			6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23⅝	14	Hellrint	1.30	6.5	6	154	20	19⅛	20	+ ½
75	32½	HelmrP	s.36	.5	20	68	68⅝	67⅜	68	— ⅜
6	2⅛	HemCap				27	4	4	4	
8½	7⅜	Heminc	.75e	9.2		13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Hercuis	1.20	5.6	6	583	21⅜	20½	21⅛	+ ⅜
26½	20	Hershy	1.60	6.3	6	27	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6	Hesston	.10e	1.3		57	8⅜	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
34⅛	23⅜	Heublin	1.66	5.2	9	683	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	+ ⅛
78⅛	51⅛	HewltPk	.40	.5	18	1195	74⅛	73⅞	74⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Hexcel	n.32	1.4	16	129	23½	22⅝	23½	+ ⅜
24	12⅛	HiShear	.50b	2.2	8	105	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
16½	7	HiVolt	.12	.8	18	428	15⅝	14	15⅛	+1⅛
39⅜	26⅛	Hillenbd	1.30	3.7	7	1	35	35	35	— ⅛
39⅛	25½	Hilton	1.30	3.6	10	654	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	— ⅛
19	12⅛	Hobart	1.32	7.0	7	33	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	13⅜	Holiday	.70	2.9	9	1385	24⅝	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅝
38⅛	22⅛	HlidyA	1.70t	4.7		3	36	36	36	—1½
57	18⅝	HollyS			14	309	56⅜	54½	55⅛	+2⅜
17	7⅛	HmeG	pf1.10	12.		17	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
69⅞	33½	Homst	2.12	3.1	8	937	68⅝	66½	68⅛	+2⅛
28⅞	21	Honda	.32e	1.2	7	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
101	65⅛	Honwll	3	3.3	9	1520	92⅞	90⅛	91⅛	+ ¼
21⅜	12⅝	HoovU	1.24	6.8	7	152	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
15	13⅛	HorizBn	n1.28	9.0	4	2	14⅛	14	14	
11½	3⅛	Horizon			22	55	8	7⅝	7⅞	
48½	32⅝	HospCa	s.40	.9	21	297	47⅞	46½	47	+ ¼
18	12	Hostintl	.60	3.5	6	29	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
36⅛	27⅛	HoughM	1.60	5.2	7	20	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	
6	3⅛	HousFb	.20	4.0	10	84	5⅛	4⅞	5	
22	13⅛	HoushF	1.55	8.2	6	1744	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
33½	20⅛	HouF pf2.50		8.5		2	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
31⅛	24⅛	HousIn	2.68	10.	6	582	27⅝	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅝
49½	28⅞	HousNG	1.30	2.8	9	405	46	45½	46	+ ⅛
35	25⅛	HouORoy	n.56e	1.7		76	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
25½	15	Howei s	.40	2.2	4	56	18½	18⅛	18½	
27⅜	10⅛	HowelPt	n		90	226	22⅝	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Hubbrd	1.88	11.	8	21	17⅜	17½	17⅛	+ ⅛
33	17⅛	HudMn	g1.20			15	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅜
22½	12½	Huffy s	.60	3.0	7	62	20	19⅞	19⅞	
71¼	39⅛	HughsTl	1.12	1.6	15	298	68⅞	67½	68⅛	+1⅛
59⅝	30⅛	Human	s.75	1.3	20	247	56⅛	54	55⅝	+2⅛
23⅞	17	Huma pf2.50		12.		3	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
14⅞	8½	HuntCh	.40	3.3	9	32	12⅛	12	12	
34¼	26	HuttEF	s.80	2.4	7	171	34⅛	33	34	+1¼
25	9⅞	Huyck	.84	3.4	14	18	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
		—I—I—I—								
32⅛	17⅛	IC Ind	2	6.3	6	1391	32½	30⅞	31⅜	— ¼
48½	30⅛	IC In pf 3.50		7.4		91	48¼	46	47¼	— ½
5⅝	2⅛	ICN				115	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
40	26⅛	INACp	s2.20	5.8	6	607	37⅝	37½	37⅛	+ ¼
17	12⅛	INAIn	1.74	12.		19	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	9⅝	IU Int	1.18	6.2	3	809	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅛
25½	18⅛	IdahoP	2.52	12.	9	53	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
27⅝	16½	IdealB	1.60	6.4	5	161	25⅛	24½	24⅞	— ¼
7	3⅞	IdealT	.24t	4.6	6	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	15⅛	IllPowr	2.38	12.	7	155	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
45	32	IlPow pf4.47		12.		z390	39½	38	38	—1½
28½	20¼	ITW	1	3.7	8	595	27⅝	27	27⅛	— ⅜
35	15	ImplCp	1.20	4.3	5	339	28⅛	26⅜	28⅛	+1⅜
33¼	18	INCO	.72	3.8	7	1243	23⅞	22⅞	23⅛	+1⅛
10⅛	6	IncCap				5	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	8⅜	IncCC	1.02e	10.		7	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
108	86	IndiM pf 12		12.		z70	100¼	100¼	100¼	
21½	13⅜	IndiM pf2.15		13.		4	16⅛	16½	16½	
22¼	14⅜	IndiM pf2.25		13.		2	17	17	17	— ¼
30⅛	23	IndiGas	2.60	10.	5	5	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	
23⅛	17	IndiPL	2.24	11.	6	95	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ¼
21⅛	15	IndNatl	1.60	8.4	4	47	19⅛	18⅞	19	
39⅝	21⅜	Inexco	.20	.5	21	381	37⅝	36½	37⅛	+1
64⅛	45⅜	IngerR	3.32	5.5	9	115	60⅝	60	60¼	— ⅜
39	29½	IngR pf 2.35		6.4		23	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
37½	27	InldStl	2	6.6	10	130	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
17	10¼	Insilco	.94b	6.8	7	288	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
22	13	Insilc pf1.25		6.0		17	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
2	1	InstInvTr				115	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
31⅞	16⅜	Integon	.48	1.6	11	448	29⅝	29	29⅛	+ ¼
20½	14	ItcpSe	1.92a	11.		27	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
51⅛	36⅛	Interco	2.64	5.3	7	62	50⅛	50	50	— ⅛
110	81	Inter pf 7.75		7.1		4	108½	108½	108½	
33⅝	22½	Intrlk	2.20	7.7	4	21	28⅝	28½	28½	
16⅞	9½	IntAlum	.60	4.4	6	83	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
72	50⅛	IBM	3.44	5.1	13	3398	67⅞	65⅞	66⅞	+ ⅞
27½	16⅛	IntFlav	.92	3.7	14	594	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅛
45½	23	IntHarv	2.50	8.2		372	30⅛	30	30½	+ ⅛
47½	30½	IntMin	s2.32	5.2	8	370	44⅝	44	44⅝	+ ⅜
22¼	13⅝	IntMult	1.32	6.7	9	78	19½	19⅛	19⅝	
46⅛	30½	IntPapr	2.40	5.8	7	423	41⅞	41⅛	41½	— ⅛
30⅛	15⅛	IntRectf	.32	1.3	8	147	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
31⅞	22⅜	IntTT	2.40	7.7	11	1622	31⅛	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
58⅛	36⅛	IntTT pfK	4	8.2		57	49⅛	48⅝	49	
58	48	IntTT pfO	5	10.		12	50⅛	49½	49½	—1½
39⅜	29	IntTT pf2.25		5.8		4	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
53	38⅛	IntTT pf4.50		8.7		11	52	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅜
37⅛	24⅛	IntNrth	s1.80	5.7	6	487	32⅜	31⅛	31⅝	— ⅛
99	90⅛	IntNrth pf8.48		9.3		z10	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅛
31⅛	16⅛	Intrpce	1.40	5.9	8	151	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅜
116	67	Intrpce pf	5	5.4		1	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	+6⅛
30⅛	26⅛	IntsGp	1.60b	5.3	6	25	30	29⅝	30	
15⅝	10½	IntsPw	1.56	12.	9	20	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
39⅝	19⅛	IowaBf	.60	1.6	8	52	37⅝	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
15⅛	11	IowaEl	1.60	12.	8	15	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
20¼	15⅛	IowllG	2.10	13.	7	330	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
24⅛	15⅛	Iowll pf2.31		12.		1704	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
24¼	16½	IowaPS	2.20	11.	10	33	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	18½	IowaRs	2.52	12.	6	36	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3½	IpcoCp	.12	2.2	20	63	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	30	IrvgBk	2.72	6.6	5	48	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	16⅛	ItekCp	.07e	.3	15	590	27⅛	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅜
10½	1⅛	ItelCp				123	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
		—J—J—J—								
29⅛	19⅛	JWT Gp	s		8	113	27	26⅛	26½	— ½
27⅛	19½	JmesF	1.60	5.9	10	59	27	26⅛	27	+ ⅜
25½	14⅛	JameRv	n.48	2.6	7	32	19	18⅞	18⅞	
12⅛	6⅛	Jamsw	.12	1.2	4	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	JapnF	1.32e	14.		52	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
36½	22⅞	JeffPllt	1.40	5.1	6	292	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ½
33	23⅛	JerC pf	4	13.		z10	30	30	30	
79⅛	52	JerC pf 9.36		14.		z40	65	65	65	—1
69	48	JerC pf 8.12		15.		z50	56	56	56	—1
97	65	JerC pf 11		14.		z200	80½	80¼	80¼	— ¼
18⅛	13	JerC pf 2.18		14.		22	15⅝	15½	15½	
32⅛	22⅛	JewelC	1.92	6.3	6	42	30⅝	30¼	30⅛	— ½
9½	2⅛	Jewelcor			14	473	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—1
27⅛	18⅛	JhnMan	1.92	7.9	7	x150	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
63⅛	41⅛	JnMn pf5.48		11.		3	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅜
85⅛	64⅛	JohnJn	2.30	2.9	13	646	80⅛	79⅛	80⅛	+1⅛
12⅛	6½	JohnEF			13	85	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
33	18	JohnCn	1.20	4.3	11	163	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
40	22½	JohnC pf	2	5.7		2	35	35	35	— ⅛
13⅛	6½	JonLgn	.60	6.0	6	127	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	Jostens	s.96	4.3	10	76	u22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅞
49⅛	26⅛	JoyMfg	1.90	4.8	11	262	47⅛	47	47½	
		—K—K—K—								
53½	28	KLM	3.49e	10.	5	34½	33⅞	34¼		+ ⅜
28⅛	17⅛	K mart	.92	3.8	10	2070	24⅝	23⅝	24½	— ⅜
27¼	15⅛	KaisrAl	1.40	5.4	4	335	25⅞	25	25⅞	+ ⅜
90	62	KaiAl pf4.12		4.7		1	87	87	87	—1
30¼	16⅛	KaisCe	1.40	5.0	7	57	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅜
24	13⅛	KaiC pf 1.37		6.2		10	22	21⅞	22	
50¼	24⅛	KaisrSt			12	671	46	44½	45⅛	+3¼
10⅛	7⅛	KaneMil	.28	3.0		57	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
30	15½	Kaneb	.80	2.9	9	151	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ¼
27⅛	18⅛	KCtyPL	2.66	12.	9	87	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
39	28	KCPL pf3.80		13.		z10	30	30	30	
23⅛	15½	KCPL pf2.33		13.		7	18	18	18	
41⅛	24	KCSoln	1.40	3.6	7	x15	39	38½	39	+ ⅛
11	8	KCSou pf	1	10.		z200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18½	13	KanGE	1.94	13.	7	62	15⅛	15¼	15½	
27⅛	17⅛	KanNb	1.48b	6.0	10	12	24½	23⅝	24½	+ ½
20½	14½	KanPLt	2.04	12.	6	182	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	16	KaPL pf2.32		12.		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	KaPL pf2.23		12.		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
14⅛	7⅛	Katyind			4	414	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	19	Katy pf 1.46		4.9		52	30	29⅛	30	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	KaufBr	.24	2.1	6	108	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
16⅛	12	Kauf pf 1.50		9.4		3	16	16	16	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	Keene	.60	2.8	6	18	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
15½	7	Keller	.30	3.5	12	23	8⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	Kellogg	1.32	6.5	9	x175	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Kellwd	.40	4.3	15	43	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
40⅛	25⅛	KenllRty			17	17	38⅛	38	38	— ¼
28⅛	20½	Kenmt	s.80	2.9	9	71	27½	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
44⅛	22⅛	Kennct	1.40	4.8	6	959	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+1
21⅛	15⅛	KyUtil	2.12	12.	11	44	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
13	8⅛	KerrGls	.44	3.8	7	63	11⅛	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
85	52	KerrM	1.80	2.4	11	774	75⅛	73⅛	75⅛	+1⅛
15½	7⅛	KeysCon				48	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
16½	14⅛	KeysFd	n.20b	1.3	9	11	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
30½	22½	Keysint	s.48	1.6	18	79	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	29⅛	Kidde	1.80	4.5	5	33	40½	40⅛	40⅛	
51⅛	37½	Kidde pfB	4	8.3		1	48	48	48	— ½
51⅛	40	Kidde pfC	4	8.3		3	48	48	48	— ½
35⅛	23⅛	Kidde pf1.64		5.2		1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
52⅛	37⅛	KimbCl	3.20	6.2	7	311	52	51	51⅛	+ ½
16⅛	9⅛	KingDSt	.90	8.3	5	283	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	Kirsch	1.32	5.8	8	5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	19⅛	KnigtRd	.70	2.5	10	82	27⅛	27	27½	+ ⅛
36½	15½	Koehrin	1.10	3.0	10	199	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	17⅛	Koger	n1.20	4.6	29	57	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
31⅛	15⅛	Kollmr	s.40	1.4	17	22	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	19	Koppers	1.40	5.3	9	383	26⅛	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
47½	33½	Koprpf	4	10.		z100	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
45⅛	39⅛	Kraft	3.20	7.2	6	354	44⅛	44⅛	44½	— ⅛
12½	3⅛	Kroehlr				137	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
27	14	Kroger	1.36	6.5	7	132	22	20⅞	21	—1
14	7⅛	Kuhlm	.80	8.4	11	9	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
30⅛	27	KyotoCe	n.19r	.6	16	15	30½	30¼	30⅛	— ⅛
15	8⅛	Kysor	.88	8.6	5	44	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
		—L—L—L—								
14⅛	6¼	LFE	.12r	1.3	10	29	9	8⅝	9	
5⅛	2⅛	LLCCp				24	4⅛	4	4	
13⅛	8⅛	LLCCp pf				9	11	11	11	
14⅛	6⅛	LTV			3	1413	12⅛	11⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
21⅛	11⅛	LTVA	.36t	2.0		2	18	18	18	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	LTV pf	1			1	12	12	12	— ⅛
39	23⅛	LTV pf 2.60		7.9		105	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
15½	8⅛	LQuint	1.11t	7.5	16	66	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	LacGas	1.86	10.	5	16	18⅛	18½	18½	— ⅛
19½	7⅛	LamsSes	.60	6.2	12	12	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
19⅛	11⅛	LaneBry	1	5.5	9	57	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	18⅛	Lanier	s.44	1.3	14	58	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9½	LawtCh	.60	4.7	12	181	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	14½	LearPet	s.12	.5	15	355	27	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
29⅛	17⅛	LearSg	1.24	4.4	7	258	28	26⅛	27⅛	+1⅛
30½	19⅛	LswyTrn	1.30	4.2	8	64	u30⅛	30½	30⅛	
24⅛	17⅛	LeeEnt	.84	3.5	8	13	24⅛	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	LegPlat	.52	4.0	9	20	13	13	13	— ⅛
1⅛	1	LehValind				46	1½	1⅛	1½	
15	10½	Lehmn	1.71e	12.		108	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	13	Lennar	s.32	1.1	6	223	30	28⅛	30	+ ⅛
29⅛	20⅛	Lenox	1.48	5.3	7	124	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6	LesFay	.48	5.7	10	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Leucadia				50	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ½
26⅛	16⅛	LevFdC				12	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	LevFin	.75a	5.3		23	14⅛	14	14	
40½	30	LeviStr	s1.50	4.0	7	2278	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	18	LevitzF	1	3.7	6	72	27⅛	26⅛	27	
24⅛	19⅛	LOF	1.20	5.3	10	74	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
57½	41	LOF pf	4.75	9.9		5	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ½
22⅛	11⅛	LiblyCp	.68	4.4	6	137	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	26½	Lifemk	s.60	2.0	14	338	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
63⅛	45⅛	LillyEli	2.30	4.1	12	882	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	32⅛	LincNt	3	7.0	6	120	43	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
17	13½	LincPl	1.88	12.		7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Lionel	.20b	2.1	11	115	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
63½	28⅛	Litton	1.20b	2.0	8	585	60⅛	59⅛	60	+ ⅛
20¼	16¼	Litton pf	2	10.		8	20	20	20	
48¼	21	Lockhd				559	31⅞	31	31¼	— ¼
45	27½	Loctite	.56	1.7	13	1066	33⅞	31	33½	+2⅛
85⅛	51¾	Loews	1.20	1.5	5	63	78¾	77⅛	78½	+ ⅛
19	10½	LomFn	1.28	7.1	7	131	18¼	17⅛	18	— ⅛
21½	13⅞	LomMt	2.41e	12.	8	55	20	19⅛	19⅛	
34⅛	22¼	LnStar	1.65	4.9	6	68	33⅞	33⅛	33½	+ ¼
17⅛	13½	LILCo	1.86	12.	6	378	15⅛	15½	15⅛	
82⅛	55	LIL pfJ 8.12		13.		z350	63	62	63	— ⅛
24	15¾	LIL pfP2.43		13.		3	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	18¾	LIL pfO2.47		12.		7	20¼	20½	20¼	
32	22¼	LongDr	.84	2.8	12	147	30⅛	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
34⅛	23½	Loral	s.60	1.9	16	1478	31¼	29⅛	31⅛	+1⅛
57⅛	29¾	LaLand	1.80	3.4	11	2164	52⅛	49¼	52⅛	+2⅛
29½	18½	LaPac	.72	2.6	10	131	28¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	14½	LouvGs	2.86	11.	7	32	18⅛	18½	18½	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Lowenst				9	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	
24⅛	13¾	Lowes	n.60	2.8	13	292	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
75	44	Lubrzl	1.80	2.5	13	326	74⅛	72⅛	73⅛	+ ½
17⅛	13¾	LuckyS	1.12	6.5	8	491	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	8¾	Ludlow	.80	6.7	7	55	12⅛	11⅛	12	
17⅛	10⅛	Lukens	.48	3.5	33	15	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	12⅛	LynCSys	.10	.7	22	203	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+1
		—M—M—M—								
42½	20⅛	MACOM	s.20	.5	32	474	40¼	39¼	40⅛	+ ⅛
57¼	44⅛	MCA	1.50	3.2	8	386	48	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
19¼	9¾	MEI	.44	2.5	10	7	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	16	MGIC	1.12	4.4	7	528	25½	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12½	MGMGHtl	.40b	2.9	13	407	13⅞	13½	13⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5	MacDn	.40	5.7	7	30	7	6⅛	7	
15	5¼	Macke	.52	4.2	7	35	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
30¼	20¾	MB Ltd g	n1.40a		4	50	29½	29¼	29½	
21⅛	10¾	Macmill	.82	6.0	8	175	13¾	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
50½	30⅛	Macy	s1.50	3.2	7	87	46½	46	46½	+ ⅛
21½	15	MdsFd	2.45e	12.		94	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
10	6	MagicCf	.32	3.8	27	151	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
33¼	24½	MalonH	1.12	3.4	11	5	33½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
20⅛	9⅛	MgtAst	n		6	476	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	
7⅛	5	Manhla	.30b	4.4	4	20	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	ManhLf	.32	4.4	8	12	7⅛	7	7¼	+ ⅛
36¼	26½	MfrHan	2.52	8.0	5	338	31⅛	31	31½	+ ⅛
48¼	28⅛	MAPCO	1.70	3.9	10	198	44⅛	43½	43⅛	— ⅛
73¼	37⅛	MarOil	2	3.3	10	1258	60⅛	58⅛	60¼	+1¼
21⅛	11⅛	MarMld	.90	4.4	5	210	19½	19¼	19⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	11¼	MarlanL	.64	3.6	22	90	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
23½	11⅛	MarkCtl	.36	1.6	11	130	23⅛	22½	23	+ ⅛
24⅛	12½	Mark pf1.20		5.2		8	23¼	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
27½	18⅛	Marley	1	4.0	7	199	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	15⅛	Marriot	.20	.8	11	75	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	+ ⅛
72¼	53⅛	MrshM	3.40	5.0	11	191	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	12⅛	MrshF	1.24	7.9	9	144	16	15⅛	15⅛	
58⅛	34⅛	MartM	2.32	4.1	8	245	56⅛	55⅛	56	+ ⅛
51	18	MaryK	.80	1.6	14	46	50⅛	49½	50	
25⅛	25⅛	MaryK	wi			13	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
26⅛	19¾	Md Cup	.64	2.5	7	35	25⅛	25	25⅛	
32⅛	19⅛	Masco	.68	2.4	10	431	27⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
30¼	20	Masonit	1.32	4.7	11	560	28¼	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	10½	MasM	1.49e	11.	9	19	14	13⅛	13⅛	
13¼	6¼	MasseyF				162	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12	MasCp	1.80	12.		21	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
11½	8⅛	Masinc	1.20	12.		24	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	25⅛	MatsuE	.35e	1.0	9	125	u35½	34½	35	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Mattel	.30	2.8	10	331	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅛	4	Mattel	wt			193	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	17	Mattl pf2.50		9.1		9	27½	27⅛	27½	
28	18	MayDS	1.54	6.1	6	294	25⅛	25	25¼	— ⅛
24	15½	MayerO	1.10	6.2	9	46	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	MaysJW			10	43	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	21½	Maytg	1.80a	6.9	8	73	26¼	25⅛	26	
36½	19⅛	McDrm	1.40	4.8	86	3344	29⅛	28½	29⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	21⅛	McDr pf2.20		7.0		488	31½	30⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
29	17½	McDr pf2.60		11.		63	23	22⅛	23	+ ¼
52	36¼	McDnld	.80	1.7	10	848	48⅛	47⅛	48¼	+ ⅛
52⅛	24¼	McDonD	.70	2.8	7	815	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
44¼	21⅛	McDonh	1.40	3.4	9	6	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	20⅛	McGEd	1.80	6.6	8	50	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
37¼	23½	McGrH	1.52	4.2	11	222	36⅛	35½	36½	+1¼
89	35½	McIntyr	g			151	73½	72⅛	73¼	+ ⅛
16½	7⅛	McLean	.32	2.9		88	11	10⅛	11	
11¼	5⅛	McLout				74	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
29	17	McMor	s.08	.3	136	228	27⅛	25½	27⅛	+1⅛
20½	11½	McNeil	.90	6.2	8	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
29	19¾	Mead	1.80	6.7	5	263	27⅛	26⅛	26⅞	
40⅛	20¾	Measrx	.50	1.5	12	137	32⅛	31⅛	32½	+ ⅛
44	37½	Medtron	s.48	1.2	16	552	39⅛	38⅛	39¼	+ ⅛
40¼	23½	Melville	1.60	4.2	9	404	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
31	10	Memorex				303	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
41	30¼	MercStr	1.25	3.2	6	18	38½	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
29¼	18½	MerTex	1.32	4.6	7	26	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
79⅛	58⅛	Merck	2.30	2.9	14	375	78⅛	77⅛	78	+ ⅛
42½	30	Merdith	1.32	3.3	6	41	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
31¼	15½	MerrLy	1.12	3.7	7	1546	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
53⅛	27½	MesaP	s.12	.2	6	1810	u55⅛	52	54⅛	+2⅛
42⅛	27¼	MesaRoy	n1.34e	3.7		92	36¼	35⅛	36	
17½	13⅛	Mesab	1.36e	8.7	12	45	15⅛	15½	15⅛	
20½	13⅛	Mesta			3	16½	16⅛	16½		
9½	6⅛	MGMFlm	.20	2.8	15	2181	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
84½	57⅛	Metrm	3.20	3.8	8	11	83⅛	82⅛	83¼	+ ⅛
65⅛	37	MtE pfG7.68		14.		z280	55	54	55	
24⅛	15⅛	MhCn pf2.05		11.		121	18½	17⅛	18½	+ ⅛
15⅛	11	MchEnRs	1.30	8.9	15	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
27½	20⅛	MhWl pf2.67		11.		7	24	23½	24	
25¼	19⅛	MhWl pf2.12		9.6		1	22	22	22	
22⅛	16	MdCTel	1.68	9.2	7	56	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
27½	19⅛	MdCT pf2.06		9.3		5	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	MidSUt	1.58	13.	7	591	12⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
4⅛	2	MidlndM			3	82	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
30½	19⅛	MidRos	1.40	5.2	7	75	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
29½	16⅛	MillerW	1.20	4.3	10	58	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	24½	MiltBrd	1.20	3.4	8	119	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	14⅛	MiltR	s.40	1.9	11	33	21	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
25½	17⅛	MinnGs	2.04	9.9	6	26	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	46⅛	MMM	2.80	4.8	10	662	59⅛	58⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	MinPL	2.04	11.	8	38	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	MirroCp	.96	6.6	9	34	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
37½	24⅛	Misnins	s.80	2.2	8	24	36	35	36	+ ⅛
70	45½	MPacC	3.32	4.9	5	186	67⅛	66⅛	67¼	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	MoPSv	1b	9.0	7	29	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	16	MoPS pf2.44		13.		4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
89½	38⅛	Mobil	3.40	4.7	6	3407	72¼	71⅛	72	+1
2⅛	1⅛	MobileH			11	54	2⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
16	7½	MdMer	.20	1.3	14	142	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
11¼	7	Mohasco	.22t		15	247	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
22⅛	10⅛	MohkDta			14	528	21⅛	20⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
14¼	9¾	MohkR	1.20	8.6	5	118	14	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
42⅛	14¼	Monrch	1.60	4.1	6	28	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
		Monrch	wi			2	20	20	20	
50¼	31½	Monsar	.65a	1.6	5	242	42⅛	39½	39⅛	—3¼
62¼	43⅛	Monsan	3.60	6.2	7	985	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	MntDU	1.80	8.8	8	23	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
28⅛	18	MonPw	2.12	8.0	10	197	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	MonSt	1.80a	10.		56	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	MONY	1.02e	12.	8	69	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
58	27	MoorM	1.28	2.9	5	36	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
54⅛	39⅛	Morgan	2.80	6.2	6	501	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
39⅛	22⅛	MorKn	s.92	2.5	11	82	37⅛	35⅛	36⅛	—1
19	10	MorseSh	.72	4.7	6	14	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	5⅛	MtgTrAm			10	28	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
34¼	21⅛	MorMor	1.40	4.5	9	33	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
63⅛	41⅛	Motrola	1.40	2.4	17	861	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛	+1⅛
42¼	26⅛	MtFuel	2.36	6.0	9	50	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	19	MtStTel	2.32	8.6	6	869	u27⅛	27	27	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Munford			9	12	6⅛	6½	6½	+ ⅛
15⅛	12½	Munsng	1.20	8.1	12	152	15	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	MurphC	1.28	8.5	5	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
39½	17⅛	MurphO	s.50	1.3	11	146	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
21	8⅛	MurryO	1.20	6.4	6	4	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10¼	MutOm	1.44	12.		19	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	8½	MyersL	.60	4.3	8	116	14	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
		—N—N—N—								
27⅛	16½	NCH	.72	2.7	10	283	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10	NCNB	.80	5.2	6	96	15⅛	15	15⅛	
81½	51⅛	NCR	2	2.8	9	577	72½	71⅛	72⅛	+ ⅛
54⅛	23⅛	NLInd	1.20	2.2	13	289	54⅛	53⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	18	NLT	1.12	5.9	4	616	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
7	3⅛	NVF	1.26t	24.	9	143	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
27⅛	18½	Nabisco	1.62	6.5	8	419	25⅛	24⅛	25	
44⅛	27⅛	Nalco	1.60	3.8	13	194	42½	42	42¼	+ ⅛
21½	10½	Nanco	.20	1.4	10	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	12	NapleFdl	.20e	1.1	8	149	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
19½	12⅛	Narco	.60	4.3	27	51	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	20⅛	Nashua	1.50	5.3	6	298	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
19	14⅛	NatCan	.88	4.3	7	27	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	NtCtyL	1a	6.1	12	123	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+1⅛
35⅛	22	NtDstr	2	7.3	4	99	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	22	NatDist	2	7.0	8	452	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	21⅛	NatFG	2.70	9.2	7	32	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
25⅛	16	NFG pf2.30		11.		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
25⅛	16⅛	NatGyp	1.48	6.0	6	1051	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
8	3	NatHom				65	7½	7⅛	7½	
26⅛	11⅛	NtLiby	.32	1.5	11	67	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	17⅛	NMdCr	.80	2.0	17	171	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+1⅛
46½	15⅛	NMedEnt	.75	1.8	15	237	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
16	9⅛	NMineSv	.56	4.6	25	46	12⅛	12	12¼	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	NtPrest	1.50a	6.6	6	47	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
37⅛	16⅛	NtSemi	s		14	2983	36⅛	34	35⅛	+2
21⅛	13⅛	NtSvin	1.24	6.2	6	153	20	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	NStand	1.24	8.0	7	19	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	25⅛	NatlStl	2.70	9.2	7	543	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
5½	2	NatTea				6	27	5¼	5¼	5¼	
59⅛	26⅛	Natom	s1.60	2.9	8	x765	55⅛	53⅛	55¼	+1⅛
81	46⅛	Natom pf	4	5.3		x34	75⅛	74	75⅛	+1⅛
24⅛	17⅛	NevPw	s2.32	11.	10	102	22	21	21	— ⅛
16	11	NevP pf1.60		12.		z100	13	13	13	
21⅛	14⅛	NevP pf2.30		12.		z100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
20⅛	13⅛	NevP pf2.20		12.		5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	NEngEl	2.36	11.	7	51	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
24	16⅛	NEnGE	1.72	12.	5	36	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	23⅛	NENucl	.30	1.0	32	230	32	31⅛	31⅛	+1⅛
28⅛	21⅛	NEnP pf2.76		11.		12	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
36⅛	28⅛	NEngT	3.40	8.9	8	139	u38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	NYSEG	1.88	12.	5	383	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
37	26	NYS pf 3.75		12.		z200	31	31	31	
71	53	NYS pf 8.80		13.		z30	66	66	66	
12	7⅛	Newell	.80	7.7	5	43	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
30	14⅛	Newhall	s.50	1.8	10	28	28	27⅛	28	+ ⅛
60⅛	31⅛	Newmt	1.40a	3.0	5	x426	46⅛	44⅛	46¼	+1⅛
41½	13⅛	Newprk	.20	.5	29	382	41	38⅛	40⅛	+1⅛
20⅛	15⅛	NiaMP	1.52	12.	7	285	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
34⅛	23	NiaMpf	3.60	13.		z60	30	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
101½	78⅛	NiMpf	10.60	11.		z220	94⅛	92⅛	92⅛	—2
77½	49⅛	NiaMpf	7.72	13.		z300	60	60	60	
16⅛	11⅛	NiagSh	2e	10.		4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
35⅛	27⅛	NICOR	2.68	8.4	7	92	32½	31⅛	32	+ ⅛
35⅛	27	NICO pf1.90		6.0		1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	39⅛	NoblAf	n.16	.3	21	125	46⅛	45⅛	46	+ ⅛
41⅛	21⅛	NorfWn	2.20	5.5	6	445	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	13⅛	Norlin	1.60	11.		14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	18⅛	Norris	1.60	5.0	10	464	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	NAcoal	.72	1.9	9	44	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—1⅛
5⅛	2⅛	NoAMtg				467	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	23½	NoAPhl	1.70	5.5	5	29	31	30⅛	30⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	NoestUt	1.10	12.	7	235	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
20¼	8½	NCalSL	.70	4.7	7	24	15	14⅛	15	
16⅛	10⅛	NIndPS	1.50	12.	8	279	12⅛	12	12	
25½	18	NaStPw	2.42	10.	8	119	23⅛	23½	23½	
44	31	NSPw pf4.10		12.		z50	35½	35½	35½	—1
100	66	NSPw pf8.80		11.		z150	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅛
48	31½	NorTel	g 1			397	33⅛	32⅛	33	— ⅛
14⅛	5½	Nthgate	g			294	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
58⅛	31½	Nortrp	1.80	4.0	7	343	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	20⅛	NwstAirl	.80	2.9	21	475	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	18	NwtBcp	1.48	5.9	6	200	25⅛	25	25⅛	
40¼	20⅛	NwstEn	1.50	2.8	7	125	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	25¼	NwEng pf2.13		8.2		247	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
37½	24⅛	NwtInd	2.28	7.4	6	1087	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	16⅛	NwtP pf2.50		11.		158	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	NwtP pf2.36		11.		200	21	21	21	
11⅛	7⅛	NwMLf	1e	9.3	11	45	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
44	28⅛	Norton	1.60	3.7	9	265	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11	NorSim	1.08	6.3	7	1320	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
40½	26	NortS	pf1.60	4.2		2	38	38	38	—1
63⅛	25½	Nucor	.44	.8	8	217	60⅛	57⅛	58	—2⅛
		—O—O—O—								
79⅛	29½	OKC	15c		11	711	u82	77⅛	82	+4⅛
40⅛	26½	OakInd	.40	1.1	11	x212	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	
19⅛	15⅛	OakiteP	1.28	7.1	8	10	18⅛	18	18	
31⅛	19	OcciPet	2	7.2	4	2367	28	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
50	33⅛	OccIP	pf2.16	4.9		1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
102	66	OccIP	pf3.60	4.0		1	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+ ½
24	16⅛	OccIP	pf2.50	11.		31	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
20½	14	OccIP	pf2.12	11.		33	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
22½	15¼	OccIP	pf2.30	12.		6	20	20	20	— ¼
152	79⅛	ODECO	n 2	1.3	20	94	149	148⅛	148⅛	+1⅛
37⅛	36⅛	ODECO	wi			69	u38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+1⅛
40	27⅛	Ogden	2.20	5.6	6	93	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
60¼	43	Ogdn	pf1.87	3.1		7	60	59⅛	60	— ⅛
16½	11⅛	OhioEd	1.76	13.	8	665	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
42	28	OhEd	pf4.40	13.		z200	35	35	35	
44⅛	32	OhEd	pf4.56	13.		z100	36	36	36	+1⅛
16⅛	12½	OhEd	pf1.80	12.		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
83⅛	56	OhEd	pf8.64	13.		z100	65½	65	65	— ½
101⅛	80	OhE	pf10.48	11.		z50	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	
103½	77½	OhE	pf10.76	12.		z390	92½	92½	92½	
75½	51½	OhP	pfB7.60	13.		z80	58	57	57	—1
22⅛	15	OhP	pfG2.27	13.		12	17¼	16⅛	17	— ⅛
113½	95	OhP	pfA 14	14.		z690	103	102½	102½	—1
113½	94	OhP	pfF 14	13.		z100	105½	105½	105½	— ⅛
16⅛	11½	OklaGE	1.60	12.	12	169	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6	OklGE	pf.80	11.		z160	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
31⅛	20⅛	OklaNG	2	6.8	8	128	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
25	12½	Olin	1	4.8	7	690	21⅛	20⅛	21	
44	28⅛	Omark	1.44	3.4	6	44	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ¼
22	10⅛	Oneida	s.60	2.9	6	95	20⅛	20⅛	20½	
13⅛	8⅛	Opelika	.84	9.2	30	23	9⅛	9	9⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	OranRk	1.60	13.	6	33	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4½	Orange				99	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	OrlanC	.40	2.6	8	402	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	8⅛	OutbM	.70	4.6	15	761	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+1
27½	12½	OutletCo	.60	2.3	35	68	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
18	13½	OverhDr	1	6.6	7	17	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
28½	17⅛	OvrnTr	1.40	5.1	5	105	28	27½	27½	+ ⅛
33⅛	17¼	OvShp	s.50	1.5	8	69	33¼	32½	32⅛	— ⅛
31	22¼	OwenC	1.20	4.2	11	260	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	17⅛	Owenill	1.40	5.4	6	549	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
83	55	Owni	pf4.75	6.1		10	78	78	78	+ ½
13⅛	8½	Oxfrdin	.76	6.1	7	5	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
		—P—Q—								
31¼	18⅛	PHH Gp	.80	2.7	11	79	29⅛	28½	29⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	6⅛	PNBMt	1.04e	8.9		176	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
37	26½	PPG	2.16	6.1	6	162	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	19	PSA	n .30r	1.1	4	124	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	PacAS	1.30	12.		9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
24⅛	19¼	PacGE	2.60	11.	7	708	23⅛	22⅛	23	— ⅛
24½	17	PacLtg	2.24	11.	6	725	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
57	40½	PacLm	2.40	4.6	13	241	52⅛	51⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
19	14⅛	PNwTel	1.64	8.4	8	289	u19⅛	18⅛	19½	+2⅛
21⅛	16⅛	PacPw	2.04	11.	8	282	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	10⅛	PacScle	.50	1.8	12	193	28⅛	26⅛	28⅛	+1
14½	11	PacTT	1.40	8.9	9	347	u15⅛	15	15⅛	+2⅛
64	49	PacTT	pf 6	9.2		z450	u65⅛	64⅛	65⅛	+⅛
16⅛	7⅛	PaineW	.44	3.0	19	328	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	10½	PalW	pf1.30	7.5		7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
20¼	13	PalmBc	1.20	6.0	6	122	20	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Pamida			11	116	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	PanAm				1048	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
35¼	29	PanEP	s1.74	5.4	8	1553	32½	31⅛	32½	+1⅛
24⅛	13⅛	Papcft	1.25b	6.8	7	24	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
25⅛	15⅛	Pargas	1.16	5.7	6	42	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
55⅛	27	ParkDrl	.24	.5	18	141	52⅛	50⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
32¼	23⅛	ParHan	1.32	4.6	8	21	29⅛	28⅛	29	+ ⅛
26	14	ParkPen	.44	1.8	10	124	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
25½	10	PatPtr			122	458	22	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
26	15	Pavlsnw	.68	3.0	8	51	23	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
30⅛	17⅛	Peabdy	.32b	1.1	12	371	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
21	9⅛	Pengo			86	154	u21⅛	20½	20⅛	
26⅛	14	PenCen			9	202	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
15½	10⅛	PenCn	prA			16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	PenCn	prB			211	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
53	35½	PenCn	pr5.27	10.		38	50⅛	50½	50⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	PennCp	.16	1.9	5	218	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	19⅛	Penney	1.84	7.0	8	1397	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14½	PaPL	2.12	11.	7	169	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	32½	PaPL	pf4.40	12.		z40	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
47½	36	PaPL	pf4.50	13.		z10	36	36	36	
106⅛	74	PaPL	pf 11	12.		z100	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
85⅛	57	PaPL	pf8.70	12.		z50	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	25⅛	Penwlt	2.20	7.3	7	72	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
22	16½	Penw	pf1.60	8.2		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
54⅛	30	Pennzol	s 2	4.2	8	2400	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	PeopDr	.28	1.8	8	73	15⅛	15½	15⅛	
56	34⅛	PeopEn	3	5.9	10	154	51⅛	50⅛	51	+ ⅛
29⅛	20	PepsiCo	1.30	4.7	9	2422	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
58⅛	28⅛	PerkinE	.72	1.3	17	901	54	52	54	+2
35	25	Petrie	1.40	4.1	10	32	35	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
42½	22⅛	Petroln	s.64	1.6	14	118	41	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	25⅛	PetRs	3.07e	8.7		39	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	22⅛	PetRs	pf1.75	5.3		1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
44⅛	32	Pfizer	1.44	3.5	12	406	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
48⅛	22⅛	PhelpD	1.60	4.5	6	203	35½	34⅛	35⅛	+1
17	11⅛	PhilaEl	1.80	13.	8	577	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
39	25	PhilE	pf3.80	13.		z300	30	30	30	+ ⅛
43	27½	PhilE	pf4.30	13.		z20	33	33	33	
42⅛	27⅛	PhilE	pf4.40	13.		z140	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
68⅛	57	PhilE	pf6.75	13.		z50	67	67	67	— ⅛
101	64	PhilE	pf9.52	12.		z100	82	82	82	
78	47	PhilE	pf7.80	13.		240	58½	58½	58½	+1
46⅛	24⅛	PhilSub	1.24	2.7	13	106	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛	
46⅛	25⅛	PhilMr	1.80	3.5	10	1067	46⅛	45½	46	+ ⅛
8	4	Philind	.36	5.1	7	135	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12	8⅛	Philind	pf 1	8.7		7	11½	11⅛	11½	
61⅛	37⅛	PhilPet	1.80	4.5	6	5336	41½	40	40	— ⅛
17	10	PhilVH	.60	4.6	6	4	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
20	10⅛	PiedAvt	.24	1.6	7	127	15⅛	15	15	
22⅛	15⅛	PieNG	1.64	7.5	6	57	22⅛	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pier 1				25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	27⅛	Pilsbry	1.72	4.8	7	117	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	23⅛	Pione	s1.60	3.4	11	242	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	
21	13½	PionrEl	.25e	1.3	8	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
40⅛	25⅛	PitnyB	1.40	3.9	8	61	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
40⅛	24⅛	PitnB	pf2.12	5.9		3	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	17⅛	Pittstn	1.30	4.8	13	348	24⅛	24½	24⅛	
8½	4½	PlanRsc			9	146	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	Plantrn	.16	.8	16	26	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	10⅛	Playboy	.12	.8	12	57	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
57⅛	22	Plessey	1.43e	2.5	19	16	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
47⅛	24½	Pneumo	1	2.2	14	174	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛	+1
27	13⅛	PogoPd	.44	1.7	13	1644	26⅛	24⅛	26	+1⅛
30⅛	19	Polaroid	1	3.4	24	774	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	9⅛	Pndrosa	.40	3.3	5	46	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
26	13⅛	PopTal	s.70	2.8	10	45	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
20	12½	Portec	.80b	4.7	6	163	17	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	PortGE	1.70	12.	13	178	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	17	PorG	pf2.40	13.		7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
42½	29	Potltch	1.32	3.5	9	394	37⅛	37	37⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10	PotmEl	1.52	11.	7	191	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
47½	30½	PotEl	pf4.50	12.		z200	37⅛	37	37	— ⅛
43	28	PotEl	pf4.04	12.		z400	33	33	33	+ ½
30	19⅛	Premier	s.68	2.3	10	20	29	29	29	
13	6⅛	Presley	.46e	3.9	4	142	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	14½	PrimeC	s		28	357	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	7	PrimMt	s		13	98	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
82⅛	62⅛	ProctG	3.80	4.8	10	1184	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10½	PrdRsh	.28	2.0	15	38	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	Proler	.60	4.7	5	22	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	11⅛	PSvCol	1.60	13.	9	225	12⅛	12½	12⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	PSCol	pf2.10	12.		4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	PSInd	2.48	12.	6	128	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
103½	73½	PSIn	pf 9.44	11.		z200	83	83	83	+1½
104	86⅛	PSIn	pf 9.40	9.8		z100	97½	97½	97½	
18⅛	13	PSvNH	2.12	13.	6	156	16	16	16	— ⅛
24⅛	17⅛	PSNH	pf2.75	13.		z400	21	21	21	
26⅛	17⅛	PSNH	pf2.81	14.		1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
32	29⅛	PSNH	pf4.25	14.		31	30	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	PSvNM	2.08	11.	6	86	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	15½	PSvEG	2.32	12.	7	356	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	PSEG	pf1.40	11.		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
57	36	PSEG	pf5.28	11.		z10	45½	45½	45½	—1
23⅛	16⅛	PSEG	pf2.17	12.		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	PSEG	pf2.43	12.		5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
113	94	PSEG	pf12.25	12.		z1000	103	103	103	—1
85	55	PSEG	pf7.70	11.		z1400	67	67	67	—1⅛
81	54	PSEG	pf7.52	12.		z100	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+ ½
78⅛	53	PSEG	pf7.40	12.		z2000	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
102	67	PSEG	pf9.62	12.		z130	82	81	81	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Publick			7	168	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Pueblo			4	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	PR Cem			3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
17	12	PuSPL	1.64	12.	11	90	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
17⅛	13¼	Purex	1.28	7.9	7	32	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	PurlinFa			6	214	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	21	Purolr	1.40	5.0	10	28	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	24⅛	QuakO	1.40	4.7	7	670	30⅛	29⅛	30	— ½
18⅛	10⅛	QuakSO	s.80	5.4	12	279	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
30	18⅛	Quanex	1.12	4.5	6	42	25	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4½	Questor	.20	2.9	10	116	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
		—R—R—R—								
14⅛	6⅛	RBInd	.28	2.6	7	19	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
27¼	18⅛	RCA	1.80	6.9	8	1903	26½	25⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
59⅛	43	RCA	pf 4	6.9		8	58	57⅛	58	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	RCA	pf 2.12	9.2		154	23⅛	22⅛	23	— ⅛
35⅛	24	RCA	pf 3.65	12.		207	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8	RLC	.60	4.4	7	193	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	RTE	.60	7.1	26	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	RalsPur	.64	5.4	8	1132	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Ramad	.72e	7.5	17	323	9	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	12½	Ranco	.84	5.7	7	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	RapAm	.60e	2.6	7	33	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
83	54½	RapA	pfB 3	3.7		2	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	—1⅛
24⅛	16	RapA	pfC 3	13.		7	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
31⅛	15	Raybt	1.60b	7.2		12	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	12⅛	Raymdint	1	4.8	23	38	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
85⅛	51½	Raythn	2	2.3	13	762	u87	84⅛	87	+2¼
57⅛	26⅛	ReadBat	s.80	1.4	12	215	55½	53⅛	55⅛	+1
37⅛	29⅛	RdgBat	pf2.13	5.9	7	36	36	36	36	
19⅛	13	Rompac	n1.70e	8.9	10	82	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
14	7⅛	RitRef	1.23e	12.	8	13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
14	5	ReconEq	n		31	5071	u17	14⅛	17	+3⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Redmn	.20	1.9	10	182	10½	10⅛	10½	
12⅛	7⅛	ReeceCp	.40	6.9	7					

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close

Chicago Futures

August 20, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	4.50½	4.52	4.47¼	4.48¾	—.01¾
Dec	4.72	4.74	4.68	4.70¾	—.01
Mar	4.90½	4.91½	4.85½	4.88¾	—.02
May	4.94½	4.98	4.89	4.91¾	—.02
Jul	4.92½	4.93½	4.88	4.90	—.02¼
Sep	4.99	4.99	4.94	4.94	—.02
Sales Tues. 13,995. Total open interest Tues. 69,043, off 771 from Mon.					
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	3.40	3.41	3.38	3.39¾	+.01
Dec	3.41	3.41½	3.37½	3.38¾	—.00¾
Mar	3.48¾	3.49¾	3.45¼	3.46½	—.01¾
May	3.52	3.52¾	3.48¼	3.49	—.02¼
Jul	3.52¼	3.52¾	3.48¼	3.48¾	—.02¾
Sep	3.45	3.45¼	3.40	3.40¾	—.03¾
Sales Tues. 48,039. Total open interest Tues. 249,133, up 1,460 from Mon.					
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Aug	7.43	7.46½	7.38	7.41¾	+.00¾
Sep	7.47	7.50	7.37	7.38¾	—.05
Nov	7.65	7.68	7.54	7.56¾	—.05
Jan	7.79	7.82½	7.67½	7.70	—.06
Mar	7.96	7.97	7.81½	7.83½	—.07¼
May	8.02	8.03	7.87	7.88½	—.09
Jul	8.03½	8.03½	7.87½	7.89	—.10
Aug	7.99	7.99	7.84	7.85	—.12
Sales Tues. 33,998. Total open interest Tues. 145,454, up 2,834 from Mon.					
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Aug	209.00	209.30	207.50	208.00	+.70
Sep	210.00	211.00	208.40	208.90	—.50
Oct	212.50	213.50	211.20	211.40	—.20
Dec	216.80	218.00	215.50	216.00	+.10
Jan	219.00	220.00	217.70	218.10	+.30
Mar	220.50	222.50	219.00	219.50	.
May	222.50	224.00	220.00	220.20	—2.20
Jul	225.50	226.50	221.50	221.80	—2.70
Aug	223.00	223.50	219.50	219.80	—1.70
Sep	221.20	221.20	219.50	220.20	+.20
Sales Tues. 5,712. Total open interest Tues. 51,467, up 41 from Mon. Note: close is average of last two trades.					
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs.					
Aug	25.30	25.70	25.20	25.25	+.05
Sep	25.70	25.90	25.37	25.48	—.21
Oct	25.99	26.15	25.60	25.65	—.33
Dec	26.20	26.52	25.90	25.95	—.33
Jan	26.58	26.65	26.10	26.10	—.33
Mar	26.86	26.95	26.45	26.55	—.30
May	27.05	27.10	26.70	26.75	—.27
Jul	27.25	27.25	26.70	26.80	—.20
Aug	26.95	26.95	26.75	26.75	—.40
Sep	27.00	27.00	26.75	26.85	—.30
Sales Tues. 11,480. Total open interest Tues. 62,069, up 549 from Mon.					
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	1.77¼	1.80	1.77	1.78¾	+.01¼
Dec	1.92¼	1.94¾	1.92¼	1.94	+.01¾
Mar	2.02½	2.05	2.02½	2.04	+.01¼
May	2.06	2.07¼	2.05¾	2.06½	+.01
Jul	2.07	2.07	2.05½	2.06	+.01
Sales Tues. 825. Total open interest Tues. 8,132, up 25 from Mon.					
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	73.75	73.75	72.75	73.07	—.63
Oct	69.30	69.90	69.20	69.60	+.40
Dec	68.35	69.00	68.20	68.85	+.53
Jan	69.80	69.95	69.80	69.95	+.28
Feb	69.85	70.50	69.80	70.20	+.30
Apr	71.32	72.05	71.27	71.67	+.30
Jun	72.45	73.10	72.45	72.90	+.35
Est. sales 23,234; sales Tues. 24,371. Total open interest Tues. 57,868, off 972 from Mon.					
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	79.45	80.00	78.00	78.25	—1.25
Sep	75.90	76.00	75.45	75.52	—.28
Oct	74.85	75.25	74.50	74.72	+.05
Nov	75.70	76.35	75.70	75.87	+.25
Jan	78.00	78.00	77.60	78.00	+.50
Mar	78.30	78.60	78.10	78.60	+.40
Apr	78.40	78.80	78.40	78.80	+.20
May	78.50	78.60	78.40	78.60	+.10
Est. sales 3,298; sales Tues. 4,161. Total open interest Tues. 11,644, off 811 from Mon.					
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	50.50	51.00	50.50	50.82	+.50
Oct	44.10	44.70	43.85	44.10	+.35
Dec	45.15	45.60	44.95	45.20	+.35
Feb	47.30	47.90	47.30	47.50	+.30
Apr	45.90	46.85	45.85	46.52	+.13
Jun	49.40	50.00	49.40	49.85	+.35
Jul	50.50	51.20	50.50	51.20	+.40
Aug	.	.	.	50.20	.
Oct	.	.	.	49.20	+.20
Est. sales 8,989; sales Tues. 8,917. Total open interest Tues. 27,468, off 486 from Mon.					
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	58.45	61.00	49.80	58.45	+.70
Feb	60.20	61.25	59.50	60.40	+.35
Mar	60.40	61.00	59.20	60.17	+.25
May	61.15	61.50	60.00	60.95	+.10
Jul	61.50	62.10	60.40	60.90	+.10
Aug	60.20	60.80	59.10	60.00	—.20
Est. sales 7,544; sales Tues. 8,917. Total open interest Tues. 15,629, off 449 from Mon.					
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; dollars per lb.					
Aug	54.00	54.50	54.00	54.50	+.95
Oct	51.27	51.75	51.27	51.65	+.40
Dec	49.50	49.50	49.15	49.20	+.35
Feb	.	.	.	50.95	.
Apr	.	.	.	50.50	.
Jun	.	.	.	52.00	.
Jul	.	.	.	52.00	.
Aug	.	.	.	51.00	.
Est. sales 126; sales Tues. 251. Total open interest Tues. 2,001, up 8 from Mon.					
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Sep	56.55	57.00	56.25	56.30	+.10
Oct	.	.	.	55.75	.
Nov	.	.	.	63.45	.
Dec	.	.	.	64.35	+.10
Est. sales 4; sales Tues. 13. Total open interest Tues. 127, up 4 from Mon.					
LUMBER old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.					
Sep	200.00	200.00	198.60	198.60	—5.00
Nov	204.00	204.20	202.70	202.70	—5.00
new contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	201.00	201.70	199.40	199.40	—5.00
Mar	208.70	208.70	205.70	205.70	—5.00
May	215.50	216.00	213.80	213.80	—5.00

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	225.50	225.70	222.90	222.90	—5.00
Sep	227.00	227.00	227.00	227.00	—5.00
Nov	.	.	.	227.10	—4.90
Est. sales 1,082; sales Tues. 1,493. Total open interest Tues. 12,428, up 125 from Mon.					
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Sep	196.70	197.00	193.00	195.50	—2.10
Nov	196.30	196.30	192.20	194.30	—3.00
Jan	199.00	199.00	195.50	196.50	—2.90
Mar	202.00	202.50	199.60	199.90	—2.60
May	206.00	206.00	203.60	204.00	—1.20
Jul	209.00	209.00	206.50	206.80	—2.00
Sep	208.50	209.00	208.00	208.50	.
Sales Tues. 1,041. Total open interest Tues. 3,859, off 25 from Mon.					
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Sep	90.34	90.53	90.30	90.44	+.05
Oct	90.35	90.42	90.28	90.35	+.02
Dec	90.17	90.23	90.11	90.24	+.02
Jan				90.76	—.01
Mar	90.05	90.18	90.01	90.10	
Apr				90.03	—.03
Jun	89.89	90.00	89.84	89.94	
Jul				89.86	—.06
Sep	89.73	89.83	89.70	89.80	+.01
Oct				89.74	—.02
Dec	89.54	89.65	89.54	89.64	+.04
Jan				89.58	+.03
Mar	89.40	89.47	89.36	89.44	+.03
Apr				89.30	+.01
Jun	89.18	89.28	89.16	89.27	+.04
Est. sales 10,244; sales Tues. 11,905. Total open interest Tues. 22,640, off 1,059 from Mon.					
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin; pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	71-17	72-07	71-10	72-06	+16
Dec	71-17	72-08	71-11	72-08	+18
Mar	71-18	72-05	71-11	72-05	+17
Jun	71-12	72-03	71-06	72-03	+18
Sep	71-08	72-02	71-08	72-02	+21
Dec	70-25	71-30	70-25	71-30	+21
Mar	71-00	71-28	71-00	71-28	+23
Jun	70-28	71-26	70-28	71-25	+25
Sep	70-23	71-24	70-23	71-24	+28
Dec	70-20	71-22	70-19	71-22	+28
Sales Tues. 7,639. Total open interest Tues. 64,820, off 493 from Mon.					
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Sep	89.49	89.54	89.45	89.56	+.06
Dec	89.15	89.20	89.06	89.18	+.03
Mar	89.10	89.18	89.10	89.18	+.03
Sales Tues. 52. Total open interest Tues. 159, up 6 from Mon. Note: close is average of last two trades.					
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	73-06	74-03	73-06	74-00	+05
Dec	73-05	74-02	73-05	74-00	+06
Mar	73-02	74-05	73-02	74-02	+08
Jun	73-06	74-04	73-03	74-01	+07
Sep	73-04	74-03	73-04	74-03	+09
Dec	73-04	74-04	73-04	74-04	+10
Mar	73-13	74-05	73-13	74-05	+11
Jun	73-17	74-06	73-17	74-06	+12
Sep	73-10	74-07	73-09	74-07	+13
Dec	73-04	74-08	73-04	74-08	+14
Mar	73-10	74-09	73-10	74-09	+15
Sales Tues. 28,822. Total open interest Tues. 118,188, off 280 from Mon.					
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Sep	2.3560	2.3570	2.3530	2.3560	+100
Oct	2.3445	2.3470	2.3445	2.3450	+95
Dec	2.3280	2.3305	2.3255	2.3290	+100
Jan	2.3215	2.3240	2.3215	2.3220	+95
Mar	2.3155	2.3155	2.3125	2.3130	+80
Jun	2.3040	2.3040	2.3040	2.3040	+10
Est. sales 2,457; sales Tues. 4,006. Total open interest Tues. 12,547, off 102 from Mon. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.					
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Sep	.8600	.8618	.8598	.8609	+04
Oct	.8605	.8615	.8605	.8615	+25
Dec	.8613	.8629	.8612	.8620	+06
Jan	.8607	.8625	.8607	.8625	+20
Mar	.8620	.8638	.8620	.8638	+09
Apr	.8610	.8635	.8610	.8635	+45
Jun	.8632	.8648	.8630	.8648	+10
Sep	.8640	.8660	.8650	.8650	+15
Est. sales 1,306; sales Tues. 1,839. Total open interest Tues. 10,696, off 157 from Mon. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.					
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Sep	.5570	.5573	.5559	.5665	+07
Oct	.5581	.5581	.5575	.5575	+07
Dec	.5616	.5616	.5604	.5609	+07
Jan	.5626	.5628	.5620	.5620	+07
Mar	.5668	.5673	.5666	.5677	+14
Apr				.5690	+15
Jun	.5723	.5723	.5701	.5701	+01
Est. sales 2,252; sales Tues. 3,342. Total open interest Tues. 12,733, up 221 from Mon. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.					
DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts					
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc. No open contracts					
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Sep	.004460	.004468	.004437	.004442	—08
Oct				.004445	—12
Dec	.004465	.004465	.004438	.004446	—11
Jan				.004445	—12
Mar	.004485	.004490	.004462	.004462	—18
Apr				.004470	—12
Est. sales 1,290; sales Tues. 973. Total open interest Tues. 6,318, up 190 from Mon. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.					
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Sep	.6057	.6057	.6032	.6036	+02
Oct	.6078	.6079	.6078	.6079	+13
Dec	.6140	.6145	.6121	.6128	+02
Jan				.6165	+09
Mar	.6243	.6246	.6228	.6230	+03
Jun	.6340	.6340	.6338	.6340	
Est. sales 2,158; sales Tues. 2,220. Total open interest Tues. 10,770, up 84 from Mon. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.					

New York Futures

August 20, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	8.51	8.80	8.40	8.71	+0.06
Mar	11.90	12.80	11.83	11.95	—0.12
Apr	14.42	14.59	14.40	14.56	.
Est. sales 1,224; sales Tues. 2,079. Total open interest Tues. 14,843 off 29 from Mon.					
COFFEE 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	144.50	146.00	140.60	140.97	—1.87
Dec	154.50	154.00	150.00	150.25	—1.77
Mar	155.00	156.00	151.38	151.59	—4.81
May	158.00	159.00	153.50	154.03	—2.37
Jul	161.00	161.00	158.00	155.50	—2.75
Sep	163.00	163.00	162.50	156.50	—2.73
Dec	162.50	162.50	162.50	156.75	—1.75
Est. sales 3,270; sales Tues. 1,923. Total open interest Tues. 12,154 off 282 from Mon.					
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	32.20	32.90	32.10	32.79	+1.12
Oct	33.10	33.75	32.90	33.69	+1.20
Jan	33.00	34.78	33.70	34.78	+1.50
Mar	34.40	35.20	34.25	35.12	+1.08
May	33.90	34.55	33.85	34.49	+0.81
Jul	33.00	33.60	33.00	33.59	+0.88
Sep	31.25	31.78	31.25	31.63	+0.83
Oct	30.40	31.25	30.60	31.00	+0.98
Jan	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.95	+1.05
Est. sales 12,359; sales Tue. 13,783. Total open interest Tue. 71,660 off 998 from Mon.					
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	92.25	93.50	91.00	91.60	—1.30
Dec	z2,140	2,160	2,126	2,130	—12.00
Mar	z2,230	2,245	2,210	2,218	—14.00
May	z2,290	2,305	2,270	2,275	—17.00
Jul	z2,340	2,345	2,315	2,329	—23.00
Sep	z2,061	2,381	2,379	2,379	—28.00
Est. sales 2,061; sales Tues. 4,097. Total open interest Tues. 8,930 off 194 from Mon. z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric tons.					

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	92.05	93.10	92.05	92.90	+0.90
Nov	92.55	93.20	92.30	93.00	+0.50
Jan	94.05	94.45	93.70	94.00	—0.10
Mar	94.75	95.20	94.75	94.95	+0.05
May	95.80	95.95	95.80	95.95	+0.05
Jul	.	.	.	96.85	+0.05
Est. sales n/a; sales Tue. 288. Total open interest Tue. 6,648 off 27 from Mon.					
COTTON, No.2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	89.30	90.39	89.00	90.39	+2.00
Dec	87.70	88.53	87.70	88.95	+2.00
Mar	88.20	89.32	88.10	89.32	+2.00
May	88.50	89.50	88.40	89.50	+2.00
Jul	89.00	89.40	88.50	89.40	+2.00
Oct	83.00	84.09	83.00	83.70	+1.70
Dec	80.50	80.90	80.05	80.45	+0.80
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	91.20	91.30	91.20	91.15	+8.50
Sep	91.10	91.80	90.80	91.45	+8.50
Oct	92.60	92.60	92.60	92.05	+7.50
Dec	93.20	93.75	92.65	93.25	+7.50
Jan	93.40	93.80	93.80	93.75	+6.50
Mar	94.90	95.35	94.20	94.85	+5.50
May	96.00	96.40	95.80	96.10	+5.50
Jul	97.20	98.00	97.30	97.35	+5.50
Sep	98.70	99.30	97.90	98.60	+5.50
Dec	100.50	101.50	100.50	100.35	+5.50
Jan	.	.	.	100.90	+5.50
Mar	.	.	.	102.00	+5.50
May	.	.	.	103.10	+5.50
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
Aug	1608.0	1645.0	1608.0	1645.0	+57.0
Sep	1613.0	1643.0	1613.0	1643.0	+50.0
Oct				1659.0	+50.0
Dec	1670.0	1691.0	1663.0	1691.0	+50.0
Jan	1690.0	1708.0	1700.0	1709.0	+50.0
Mar	1720.0	1744.5	1720.0	1744.5	+50.0
May	1770.0	1779.5	1770.0	1779.5	+50.0
Jul	.	.	.	1814.5	+50.0
Sep	.	.	.	1849.5	+50.0
Dec	.	.	.	1902.0	+50.0
Jan	.	.	.	1919.5	+50.0
Mar	.	.	.	1954.5	+50.0
May	.	.	.	1989.5	+50.0
Est. sales 3,500; sales Tue. 2,124. Total open interest Tue. 25,524 up 186 from Mon.					
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Aug	648.00	664.00	663.00	664.00	+21.00
Oct	659.00	672.10	659.00	673.10	+20.00
Jan	685.00	691.60	685.00	691.60	+20.00
Apr	711.60	711.60	711.60	711.60	+20.00
Jul	730.00	734.10	728.00	734.10	+20.00
Oct	748.00	757.50	757.50	757.50	+20.00
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz					
Sep	628.00	649.50	628.00	646.50	+21.30
Oct	638.00	653.00	638.00	653.00	+21.50
Dec	646.00	671.00	646.00	667.80	+26.30
Jan				674.50	+27.00
Mar	666.00	693.00	666.00	690.00	+29.00
Apr	680.00	697.50	680.00	697.50	+29.00
Jun	687.00	714.00	687.00	713.20	+31.70
Jul				720.60	+31.90
Sep	710.00	737.00	710.00	736.60	+34.40
Oct				744.00	+34.90
Dec	730.00	760.20	730.00	760.20	+37.00
Mar	767.00	784.00	767.00	784.00	+39.60
Apr				791.80	+40.50
Jun	790.00	808.00	790.00	808.00	+42.10
Jul	.	.	.	816.00	+43.20
Sep	.	.	.	832.20	+44.70
Oct	.	.	.	840.00	+45.60
Dec	860.00	860.00	856.60	856.60	.
Est. sales 13,924; sales Tues. 7,626. Total open interest Tues. 62,267, up 143 from Mon.					

Cash Prices

August 20, 1980

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.50	1.94
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.67¼	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368.00	347.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	87-88	95-96
Lead Spot, lb	0.40	0.58
Copper elect., lb	95¾	88¾
Tin (Straits), lb	8.3523	7.3242
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.35½	0.37
Silver N.Y., oz	16.08	9.284
Gold N.Y., oz	634.75	300.75

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

August 20, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,228.90 f	1,231.40 f
Reuters	N.A.	N.A.
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	446.74
D.J. Futures	N.A.	464.14

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-25-26.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
August 20, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	861.00	862.00	865.50	866.50
3 months	879.50	880.00	883.50	884.00
Cathodes: spot	832.00	833.00	836.00	838.00
3 months	853.00	855.00	858.00	859.00
Tin: spot	7,145.00	7,150.00	7,130.00	7,135.00
3 months	7,145.00	7,150.00	7,160.00	7,165.00
Lead: spot	368.00	369.00	372.00	373.00
3 months	382.00	382.50	385.00	385.50
Zinc: spot	332.00	333.00	331.00	332.00
3 months	344.00	345.00	343.00	343.50
Silver: spot	685.00	686.00	673.50	675.00
3 months	712.00	712.50	700.50	701.00
Aluminium: spot	758.00	759.00	771.00	774.00
3 months	740.00	741.00	743.00	744.00
Nickel: spot	2,765.00	2,770.00	2,780.00	2,785.00
3 months	2,795.00	2,800.00	2,805.00	2,810.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
August 20, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	313.00	300.00	305.00	307.00	305.00	310.00
Oct	343.50	338.00	342.50	343.00	341.00	342.45
254 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	958.00	953.00	954.00	956.00	960.00	962.00
Dec	1,002	995.00	997.00	998.00	1,002	1,004
Mar	1,045	1,038	1,038	1,039	1,046	1,047
May	1,065	1,060	1,060	1,061	1,068	1,069
Jly	1,086	1,086	1,082	1,085	1,090	1,092
Sep	1,108	1,105	1,101	1,105	1,110	1,114
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,125	1,130	1,130	1,139
1,594 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	1,223	1,190	1,214	1,215	1,215	1,220
Nov	1,273	1,250	1,265	1,267	1,269	1,271
Jan	1,314	1,295	1,302	1,303	1,306	1,309
Mar	1,305	1,285	1,288	1,290	1,295	1,300
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,311	1,313	1,305	1,310
Jly	1,312	1,307	1,310	1,330	1,315	1,320
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,310	1,305	1,295	1,330
3,060 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
August 20, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Oct	3,210	3,140	3,190	3,195	—5
Nov	N.Q.	N.Q.	3,190	—	—10
Dec	3,280	3,220	3,251	3,255	+1
Mar	3,360	3,300	3,343	3,356	+13
May	3,280	3,275	3,275	3,295	75
Jly	N.Q.	N.Q.	3,180	3,260	30
Aug	N.Q.	N.Q.	3,120	3,210	30
Oct	N.Q.	N.Q.	3,080	3,170	+30
600 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	N.Q.	N.Q.	910	930	Unch.
Dec	955	945	951	960	—4
Mar	990	990	989	1,000	—11
May	N.Q.	N.Q.	1,005	1,025	—5
Jly	N.Q.	N.Q.	1,015	1,068	—10
Sep	N.Q.	N.Q.	1,030	1,070	—10
17 lots					

Dividends

August 20, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Affil Bkshrs Colo	Q	.40	9-19	9-2
Contl Bk Norristwn	Q	.48	9-15	8-19
Dauphin Deposit Cp	Q	.45	10-1	9-19
Fnel Corp Amer	Q	.25½	9-12	8-29
Pako Corp	Q	.15	10-3	9-23
Reeves Bros	Q	.55	9-15	9-3
Showboat Inc	Q	.38	10-10	9-15
Wyman Gordon Co	Q	.30	9-10	8-29

OMITTED

Mohasco Corp

STOCK SPLIT

Tom Brown Inc 3-for-1

STOCK

Contl Bk Norristown

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Allied Telephone	Q	.22	9-30	9-15
Amer Natural Res	Q	.86	11-1	10-15
Am Tel & Tel	Q	1.25	10-1	8-29
Bangor Punta	Q	.25	9-15	9-1
BITCO Corp	Q	.42	9-12	9-3
Centex Corp	Q	.06¼	10-1	9-12
Chesebrough Ponds	Q	.32	9-25	9-4
Cominco Ltd	Q	1.10	9-26	9-12
Elizabethtown Wtr	Q	.44	9-30	9-15
Fst Jersey Natl	Q	.35	9-30	9-5
Friona Industries	Q	.10	11-3	10-16
Intl Mnrls & Chem	Q	.38	9-30	9-12
Marine Midland	Q	.22½	10-1	9-5
Morse Shoe	Q	.18	10-2	9-5
Natl City Lines	Q	1.00	9-22	9-3
Nordstrom	Q	.09	9-15	8-29
Perini Corp	Q	.10	9-22	9-2
Pic N Pay Stores	Q	.08	10-3	9-10
Presley Cos	Q	.10	9-18	9-3
Reynolds & Reynol	Q	.27	9-5	8-22
Safeway Stores	Q	.65	9-30	9-2
Utd Bancorp	Q	.27	10-17	9-30
Zapata Corp	Q	.12	11-15	10-17

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—47

Amai Sug	Jostens s	RolmCo wi
Ameron	LeaswyTm	RorerGp
Armcoinc	Matsush El	Sabine s
BankAmRlty n	MesaPet s	StadBusin n
Bwn Sharpe	NewEng TT	Searle GD
BurndyCp	OKC Corp	Sherwn Wm
ConPEnt s	ODECO wi	SouJer Ind
Carter Wall	PacNw Tel	Sperry Hut
Chessie Sys	Pac TelTel	SperryHut pf
CrouseHind s	PacT&T pf	StalMut Inv
Dun Bradst	Pengoind	Ti-Caroinc n
ElMemMg	Raytheon	Trico Ind
Esmark	ReconEq n	UnOilCal s
Federal Co	RepMtg In	VanDorn Co
FstMiss Cp	Rio Grande	Zapata Cp
Hart SeMx	RioGron pf	

NEW LOWS—1

BlkHllPw n

Renault Eyes AMC Action

(Continued from Page 7)

web of looser cooperative arrangements with other major producers. Often he has sought to reinforce these links by taking a minority shareholding in the company concerned. "Partnership stimulates cooperation," he says.

Besides its holding in AMC and the U.S. marketing outlets this brings, Renault also has a 20-percent stake in Mack Trucks, which helps sell its heavier vehicles on the U.S. market. Renault is also a partner with Volvo and Peugeot-Citroen *in a modern engine factory near* Lille.

Further, last December, Renault sought to reinforce the bid it is making for a slice of the European medium-sized car market with its R-20s and R-30s by buying a 10 percent stake in Volvo, the Swedish maker of cars in this range. Renault has also recently entered the southern European market with an agreement to develop an indigenous Portugese motor industry.

Renault executives, like those in *many other European motor companies*, believe the whole European automobile industry may have been living in a fool's paradise in recent years, profiting from a growing world demand for fuel-efficent cars, which Detroit could not satisfy.

Tougher Competition

But the competition promises to get tougher now, as Ford and GM join with Japanese makers in launching new "world cars," which will be fuel-efficent and will also enjoy huge economies of scale through being assembled in many different markets from parts produced on a vast scale in a few choice locations.

To this threat must be added the growing problems that currency instability, rising transportation costs and proliferating trade barriers pose for European car makers such as Renault, which still try to supply the world market from factories in their home countries.

Volkswagen and Volvo have already decided that the best way to protect their share of the U.S. market is by assembling automobiles in the United States. Renault executives say the decision to increase their shareholding in AMC and start assembling new cars in its U.S. plants reflects similar reasoning.

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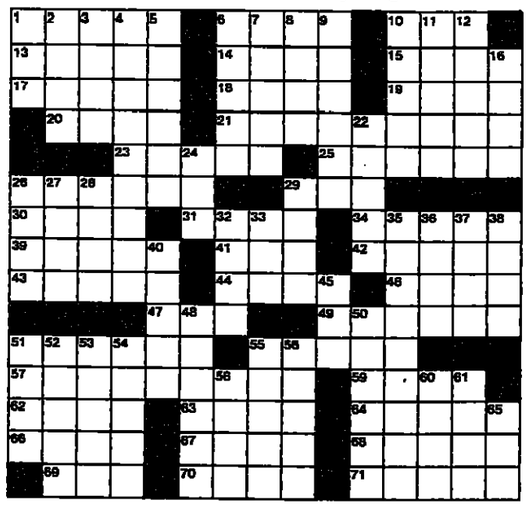
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1 Motorized bicycle
6 Practice boxing
10 One-fifth of "Hamlet"
13 Round of bowling
14 Kind of bag
15 —, avis
17 Extemporize
18 Son of Aphrodite
19 — Downes, noted music critic
20 Capital of Norway
21 "Gentleman's —": 1947 Oscar winner
23 Ibsen's "An — of the People"
25 "Lawrence of —": 1962 Oscar winner
26 German tank
29 Vessel on the Atl.
30 Margarine
31 Initials for a 1939 Oscar winner
34 — d'art
39 Nikola —, U.S. inventor
41 Parseghian
42 Chaucer character
43 Of bristles
44 Oscar winner in 1958
46 "Nana" star: 1934
47 Trygve —
49 Dormant
51 Oscar winner in 1970
55 Pungent
57 "The —," 1960 Oscar winner
59 Long, long period
62 "The — is not to the swift"
63 Gemstone
64 Horizontal line in a mathematical plane
66 A social sci.
67 Fluids
68 Golf clubs
69 Time-zone abbr.
70 Durham boundary river
71 Ed — of TV

DOWN

1 Artist's degree
2 Church calendar
3 Chums
4 "The Life of —": 1937 Oscar winner
5 Prepare a shad for eating
6 Vapor
7 Bess's man
8 One that does: Suffix
9 Do an usher's job
10 Fragrance
11 Biblical spy
12 — Lopez, singer
16 N.Y.C. theater group
22 Baseball miscue
24 Unit of work
26 Partner of pans
27 Protected, at sea
28 Hotbed
29 Loot
32 Minimum —
33 Prefix with color or cycle
35 "The — of Our Lives": 1946 Oscar winner
36 Ballet leap
37 Tied
38 Where Achilles sulked
40 Apportion
45 Where Chi. is
48 Deepest
50 Lack of order; confusion
51 Whittle
52 Swiftly
53 Mexican sandwiches
54 Church-council scene: 1545-63
55 Inveigle
56 "— Shrugged," Rand novel
58 Foil
60 British county, for short
61 Braves, e.g.
65 Ukr., for one

Solution to Previous Puzzle

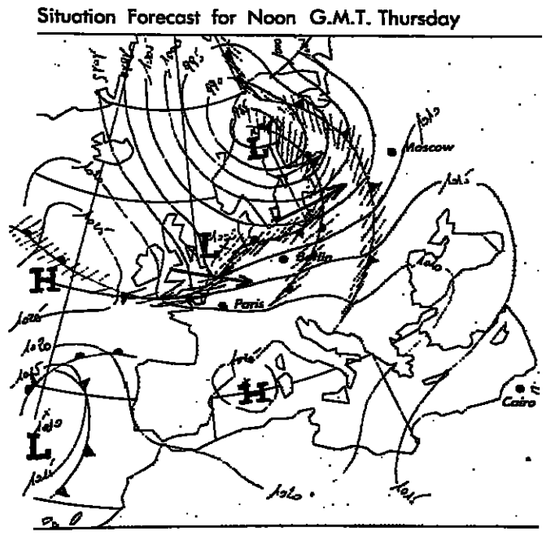
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O	T	I	S			A	S	S	N		S	N	E	E

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Fog	MADRID	31	88	Fair
AMSTERDAM	19	66	Overcast	MIAMI	29	84	Cloudy
ANKARA	22	72	Cloudy	MILAN	27	81	Fog
ATHENS	27	81	Cloudy	MONTREAL	68	20	Cloudy
BEIRUT	30	86	Cloudy	MOSCOW	16	61	Cloudy
BELGRADE	24	75	Fair	MUNICH	18	64	Rain
BERLIN	15	59	Overcast	NEW YORK	21	70	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	22	72	Cloudy	NICE	26	79	Fair
BUCHAREST	22	72	Cloudy	OSLO	13	55	Rain
BUDAPEST	21	70	Cloudy	PARIS	23	73	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23	73	Overcast	PRAGUE	17	63	Showers
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Rain	ROME	28	82	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Fog	SOFIA	20	68	Cloudy
DUBLIN	20	68	Fair	STOCKHOLM	16	61	Overcast
EDINBURGH	17	63	Cloudy	TEHRAN	-	-	-
FLORENCE	29	84	Fog	TEL AVIV	31	88	Fair
FRANKFURT	19	66	Overcast	TOKYO	22	72	Rain
GENEVA	24	75	Fair	TUNIS	29	84	Fair
HELSINKI	19	66	Overcast	VIENNA	21	70	Overcast
HOUSTON	34	93	Cloudy	WARSAW	20	68	Fair
ISTANBUL	25	77	Fair	WASHINGTON	29	84	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Fair	ZURICH	22	72	Cloudy
LISBON	22	82	Overcast				
LONDON	22	72	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday

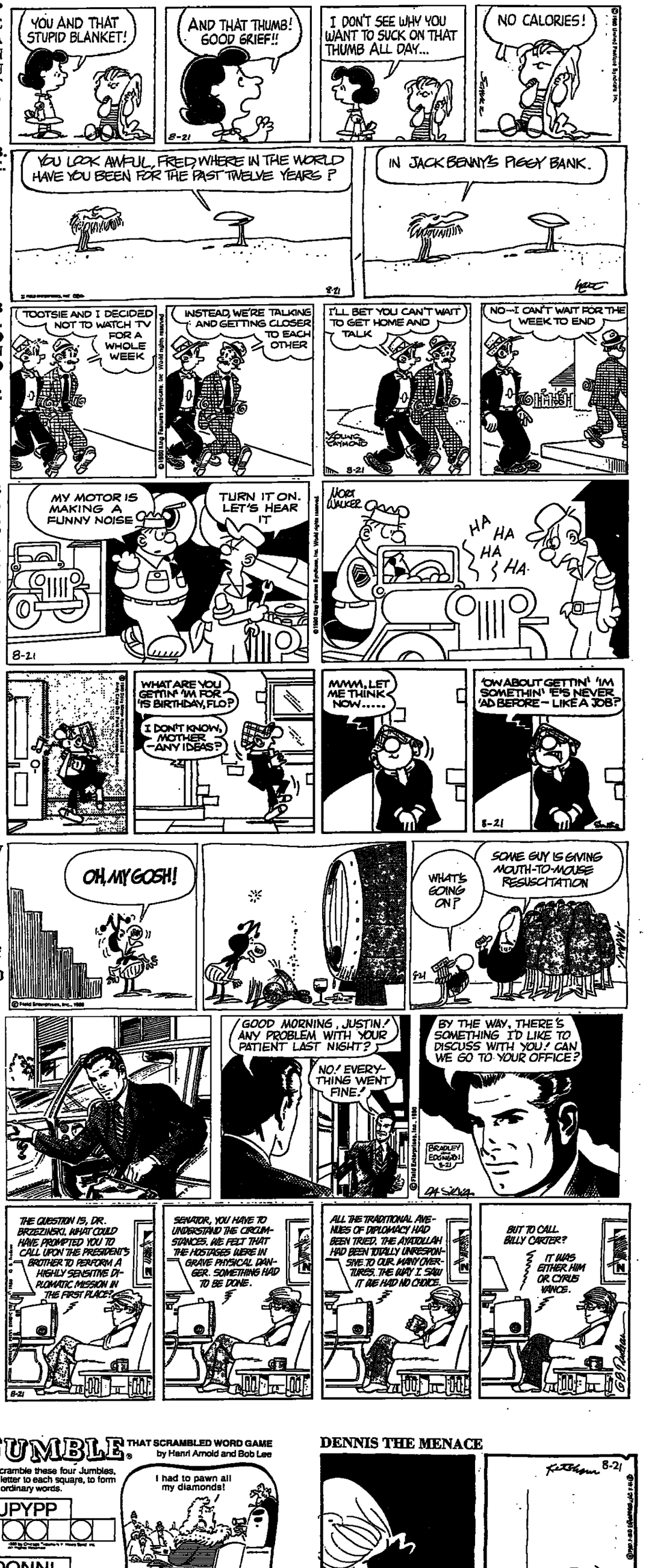


Too Few Jobs, Too Many Questions For Youngsters Around Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20 (AP) — The government has decided that Milwaukee County's "easy to follow" form for finding summer jobs for teen-agers needs more red tape to satisfy regulation No. 20 CFR 676.75-3 3(b)(2)(i). It is little consolation to county officials that bureaucrats insist that the technicality can be ironed out with an "action plan" in accord with 20 CFR 676.75-3(b)(3)(i)(C).

Ronald Mouw of the Labor Department's Chicago office said the form used by the county to hire youngsters for sweeping floors, mowing grass and other jobs under the federally funded Comprehensive Employment and Training Act should be more detailed.

But county officials complained that the existing form, described by the Labor Department as "very good" and "easy to follow," is already so full of questions that hundreds of youngsters — and even office aides — sometimes have trouble filling it out.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

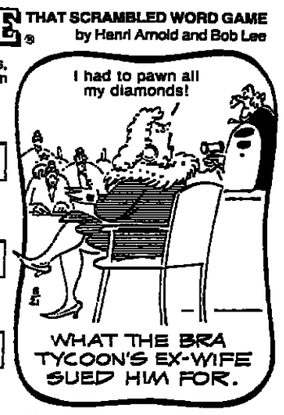
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UPYPP

OONNI

HODRIC

HESTOO

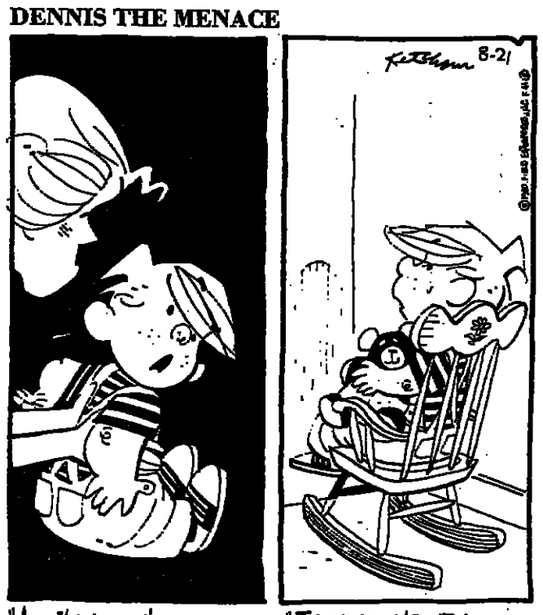


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: " " (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FETCH AISLE DAINTY THRESH
Answer: What all the salesmen were when that pretty gal came shopping for shoes— "AT HER FEET"

DENNIS THE MENACE



Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

BOOKS

LYNDON
An Oral Biography

By Merle Miller. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 645 pp. $17.95.

Reviewed by Anthony Lewis

ON a night in August, 1958, I sat in the Press Gallery watching the Senate debate a collection of bills designed to punish the Supreme Court for recent decisions protecting citizens suspected of radical ideas. The bills had already passed the House and seemed about to go through the Senate. The sponsors, those classic red-baiters John Marshall Butler of Maryland and William Jenner of Indiana, screamed for a final vote. But the senate majority leader, Lyndon B. Johnson, moved to adjourn, demanded a role-call vote and ostentatiously began to write down the names of those who opposed him. The Senate adjourned.

As I left, Johnson came by with Sen. Hubert Humphrey in tow. He grabbed me with his other hand and took us to his office. There he lectured Humphrey on how to beat those bills. It was a two-hour monologue; Humphrey got in only a few sentences.

"Talk, Hubert, but don't let them call it a filibuster when you liberals are trying to stop filibusters. Keep talking to the issues. When they strike you on one cheek, turn the other."

Here Johnson took his huge hand and slapped himself, hard, on one cheek and then the other. At another point he suddenly stopped, whirled around and pointed to a portrait of Franklin D. Roosevelt that was behind his desk: "Look. Look at that chin!"

It was The Treatment, and Humphrey came out of it ready to do exactly what he had been urged. In fact, it turned out to be unnecessary. The next day Johnson somehow found the votes to kill all the Supreme Court bills. I remember only one detail: Johnson persuading the Railroad Brotherhoods to get conservative Wallace Bennett of Utah to vote with him.

That is the Lyndon Johnson mainly on display in this remarkable book: the legislative genius, the manipulator of men, the performer. And most of it for good ends: responsible, liberal, humane. So many years and so much bitterness have passed since Johnson played that role, that many forget, remembering only Vietnam.

Merle Miller first essayed an oral memoir with Harry Truman in "Plain Speaking." Here he has done something more difficult: putting together the memories others have of Lyndon Johnson. From Miller's own taped interviews and hundreds of others, he has pieced together firsthand pictures of Johnson from birth to death, linking the quoted passages with his own brief explanations and comment. The result is a coherent, sensitive, fascinating biography.

The first thing to say is that it is a moving book, and often uproariously funny. Johnson was a Rabelaisian figure, and even those who knew him best will find amazing new anecdotes. Here is Johnson visiting the pope and producing a present: "Luci wanted me to give you this." L.B.J. whipped out a jackknife to cut through the wrappings, spilling excelsior all over the pope's rugs, and pulled out the gift. It was a huge plastic bust of Johnson.

As a freshman member of the House, Johnson arranged with James H. Rowe Jr. and Grace Tully of the White House staff to have President Roosevelt give Sam Rayburn a surprise birthday party. Rowe remembers:

"The thing I noticed when they started taking pictures was that there was Roosevelt, and there was Rayburn, and the fellow in the middle behind them was Lyndon Johnson. I began to think I had really met an operator. Johnson had even bought a Texas Stetson for Roosevelt and gave it to him. The point is — Lyndon did it *all*, down to the last detail. He always paid terrific attention to detail. The thing that amazed me most about Johnson through the years was how he did everything himself. He never trusted anybody else to do anything."

There are stories about his telephoning. When a White House aide went to a restaurant for lunch, he would be called to the phone to hear the president ask what he was eating: "Now have you salted and peppered it?" Erv S. Duggan sees the phone calls, shrewdly, as "a way of being in control."

The famous vulgarity may also have been, in part, a method of control: Bring Douglas Dillon into the bathroom with you and he has a little less independent dignity. The book adds one unforgettable scene to the lore of Lyndon. He is lying on his side in bed in the White House, flicking channels on three television sets, talking with Mrs. Johnson and Bill Moyers, dictating to a secretary — while a nurse gives him an enema.

The most moving passages remind us how much he really cared about the poor and the black. Passing civil rights legislation seems relatively straightforward now, but when Johnson did it, the obstacles of history and politics were overwhelming. In 1964, when he wanted the Senate to pass John Kennedy's sweeping bill without change, he telephoned Humphrey and said: "You liberals will never deliver . . . No, your bomb-throwing friends will be out making speeches to the already converted — for a fee. And, Hubert, I'm not sure that you yourself . . ."

Humphrey: "He had sized me up. He knew very well that I would say, 'Damn you, I'll show you.' One thing about Johnson was that even when he conned me I knew what was happening to me. It was kind of enjoyable. I mean, I knew what was going on, and he knew I knew."

Unhappily, that was not in the end Lyndon Johnson's relationship with Hubert Humphrey. Johnson effectively broke Humphrey as a human being and a political character. When Humphrey finally was the nominee for president in 1968, he had become so dependent on Johnson that for fear of L.B.J.'s disapproval he would not speak out on Vietnam until too late — and then too little. That cost him the election and cost the United States more dearly than we can yet reckon.

That side of Lyndon Johnson gets muted treatment here. We are reminded of the way he drove his staff without mercy. But we are not told of the deliberate humiliations to which he subjected Humphrey at the 1964 convention — pretending that others might be his running mate — and afterward when Humphrey was vice president.

On Vietnam, similarly, we get hints of Johnson's willful blindness to unpleasant facts, his susceptibility to the fantasies spun by Walt Rostow and others. But there is no sense of the giant obsession that overcame him and finally tore the United States apart, of the lies and evasions on economic policy that set the country on the path of destructive inflation. His withdrawal speech of March 31, 1968, is presented with tearful sympathy — but without awareness that Johnson continued to hobble the peace negotiations until Richard Nixon had won the election and carried the United States into four more years of war.

The warts are here, all right. Miller is understanding but candid, for example, about Johnson's attitude toward truth. He distorted even his own childhood, painting it as more deprived than it really was — to attract sympathy, Horace Busby suggests. Another longtime aide, George Reedy, his White House press secretary, says that L.B.J.'s trouble with the press stemmed from the fact that he "had so little respect for the integrity of words. I think he thought words were something you used as weapons . . . He thought a good story was something that began, 'Lyndon Baines Johnson is a calm, collected statesman who is the finest representative of the American dream.'"

That was part of the man all along. What Miller and his sources do not explain is how it went wrong, how what was once colorful and amusing became tragic. Perhaps no one can. For the Johnson hyperbole, which had always been so rooted in reality, turned into fantasy. At the end, according to Doris Kearns' "Lyndon Johnson and the American Dream," he was suggesting that James Reston's columns on Vietnam were inspired by the Soviet ambassador.

But it is enough to have a book that pungently and accurately portrays the amazing figure who did so much before Vietnam — who bewildered senators and civil servants into being better than they knew. It was like a Pirandello play, George Reedy says: You were left wondering "whether the whole thing was a figment of somebody's imagination; whether this man really was a king, or whether he was just a demented lunatic that was surrounded by some others. Johnson would leave you like that."

Anthony Lewis is a columnist for The New York Times.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, North opened one no-trump. East's overcall of two clubs was "Astro," showing length in hearts and one minor suit. Over two diamonds, West's two no-trump bid asked his partner to show his minor suit.

South eventually introduced his spade suit at the four-level. When this was doubled and his partner passed he could expect to find four spades in dummy. But he might have considered retreating to the safety of his seven-card suit.

When clubs were led and continued, South drew two rounds of trumps hoping for an even trump break. If both opponents had followed twice he would have drawn the last trump and played diamonds. He would be safe unless one opponent held all three missing diamonds, and held up his ace until the third round.

But the hand fell apart. South shifted to diamonds, and West won the second round and played the spade jack, pinning the ten. West was able to ruff the next diamond lead and play a club, forcing the last trump from dummy. South should have waited one round to ruff, but he still escaped for down three, because East had not saved enough clubs, and the heart king won the last trick.

NORTH (D)
♠AKQ4
♡K852
◇QJ3
♣Q6

WEST	EAST
♠J983	♠5
♡A74	♡J10963
◇A8	◇10
♣J1073	♣AK9842

SOUTH
♠10762
♡Q
◇K976542
♣5

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1N.T.	2♣	2◇	2N.T.
Pass	3♣	3◇	3♡
Pass	4♡	4♠	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club jack.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Cocaine, Free Base

Wide NBA Drug Use Reported

By Chris Cobbs

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 20 (LAT) — There is mounting anxiety in the National Basketball Association about the use of the drug cocaine and its potent derivative called free base.

There are no reliable figures on the use of cocaine by players, but estimates by people in the game range from 40 percent to 75 percent, with perhaps as many as 10 percent getting high with free base.

"There is not a team in the league you can confidently say does not have a drug problem," said Frank Layden, general manager of the Utah Jazz. "I had two [drug] cases out of 11 players last year. We need a place to send these people [for help]."

He referred to Jazz forward Bernard King, arrested in January on charges of sodomy and possession of cocaine and to guard Terry Furlow, who died in a car accident in May. An autopsy revealed traces of valium and cocaine in Furlow's bloodstream.

Eddie Johnson, an Atlanta Hawk guard, was arrested July 13 and was charged with possession of cocaine and driving under the influence of alcohol.

Jerry Colangelo, the Phoenix Suns' General Manager and chairman of the league's general managers' association, took issue with Layden's saying drugs are a universal NBA problem. "I've been in the league longer than Frank," he said, "and I couldn't make that kind of statement."

'There's a Problem'

But he doesn't deny that cocaine and free base are used by NBA players. "I don't think anyone denies there's a problem," Colangelo said. "There's a problem throughout society in general concerning drug abuse. The problem exists in all professional and collegiate sports."

Asked if the Suns have a problem with illegal narcotics, Colangelo replied: "Not with this present group, I don't think. Maybe an isolated instance on past teams. But when I heard rumors about drugs, the players were confronted and they're no longer with us."

"Before Terry Furlow died," he added, "I think there was a desire to see a player really get nailed on a drug charge, that might open some eyes. But since his death, I think most players feel, 'It won't happen to me. It's too bad about Terry, but it won't happen to me.' "

League Committee

[NBA Commissioner Lawrence O'Brien confirmed yesterday that a committee was formed two months ago to study the drug problem, the Associated Press reported. While vowing that "any player proved to have engaged in [using illegal drugs] will forfeit his right to play in the NBA," O'Brien said he would not "take precipitious action on the basis of mere allegations."

[O'Brien said the committee on drug use was formed following the annual league meetings in June.

["All general managers and team representatives with any information on this subject have had a continuing responsibility to provide that information to the league office and, in addition, will be required to furnish the same information to the special committee.

["It is obvious that professional athletes are not immune from the same temptations that have, unfortunately, caused drug usage to increase in society generally. I am pleased that the players association supports our view by taking the position that it will disassociate itself from any player who is convicted of using illegal drugs," O'Brien said.]

Michael Gearon, president of the Atlanta Hawks, said he believes as many as half the players in the league may use cocaine and as many as 10 percent may use free base. Atlanta General Manager Stan Kasten put player use at 75 percent.

'On the Verge'

"I believe we are on the verge of an epidemic of free base," Gearon said. "Free base is as dangerous as heroin, and it's a goddam serious problem."

Cocaine, inhaled nasally, is a fast-acting drug that produces euphoria is a mood elevator. For basketball players leading a pressurized, transitory life, cocaine's property of alleviating fatigue and elevating mood make it a favored way to unwind and party after a game.

Free base, which is smoked, is said to produce a brief euphoria so intense that users may go on binges that can cause psychological addiction. Cocaine and free base are expensive drugs, ranging from $90-$125 a gram for cocaine and more for free base.

The average salary in the NBA is $180,000. For young players, many from unstable families in inner-city ghettos, it is tempting to spend some of their sudden wealth.

'Really Scary'

A player who asked not to be identified said of cocaine use: "It's really scary. Some of the best players in the league, players who don't even drink, are into free base, and they are spending some very big sums of money.

"I'm afraid it could get out of hand. Something crazy is going to happen in an airport or a hotel, and the whole thing could come tumbling down. A lot of people might not want to see an NBA game again."

Seattle SuperSonic guard Paul Westphal said he thinks 50 percent of the league's players may use cocaine, based on talks with players and trainers. He said he hasn't used it or seen others use it.

"Coke is rampant in the league, man," said a player who left the game a year ago. "I mean, 75 percent use it. It's like drinking water. You 'hit the blow' [sniff cocaine] to be sociable. It has taken the place of alcohol in the league."

Seattle General Manager Zollie Volchok said he and Coach Lenny Wilkens have decided to insert a clause in every player contract stipulating that a drug conviction will make the contract null and void.

The NBA Players Association will not support any player convicted of drug use (stronger than marijuana), according to Larry Fleisher, general counsel.

Relatively New

Cocaine is relatively new in the league. Marijuana was the drug of the '60s, according to Wayne Embry, a former player who is now vice president of the Milwaukee Bucks. He said he doesn't doubt that cocaine is now widely used.

Nor does Jack Ramsay, coach of the Portland Trail Blazers and president of the NBA Coaches Association. "No coach is naive enough to think the problem doesn't exist," Ramsay said.

Dr. Ronald Siegel, a UCLA psychopharmacologist who has done extensive drug research, said long-term use of cocaine could result in inflammation of nasal membranes, insomnia, loss of appetite, irritability, attentional dysfunction and paranoia.

The long-term effects of free base, he said, may include chest pains, sore throats, hypertension, insomnia, restlessness, tremors, shaking, hallucinations and paranoia.

Because it is so costly, relatively few can afford cocaine. While NBA players are considered the heaviest users in pro sports, sources say it is used by some hockey, baseball and football players, too — and by businessmen, professional people, housewives and others.

Siegel said there are an estimated 15 million cocaine users in the United States. He said about 1 million people have experimented with free base. The drug has come into general circulation only in the last 18 months.

Free base is obtained from cocaine via extraction kits available in shops. Siegel said a free base "high" is faster than one from cocaine but the euphoria quickly wears off (30 seconds to 2 minutes) producing lethargy and depression. It is not uncommon for a user to go on a five-day binge until body, money and free base are exhausted, Siegel said.

It is possible to help players with cocaine and free base problems, according to Siegel. Therapy, including long, slow, distance running, can be highly effective, he said.

Another helpful step would be for a player to come forth and speak candidly, as did baseball players Darryl Porter of Kansas city and Bob Welsh of Los Angeles, who admitted they had problems with alcoholism and sought counseling.

"If just one guy would do that," one player said, "it would be a good example in the NBA."

Only rarely is cocaine used so close to a game that it might affect performance. For one thing, its physiological effects last only 20-30 minutes (although the mental "high" can last hours). Hence to feel physical effects a player would have to "snort" during quarter breaks or at halftime — impractical.

"Nobody wants to take a chance on getting caught or being in a position where he would blame a game loss on coke," one player said. "Pride is involved."



Steve Stone

Stone Is First to Win 20th

From Agency Dispatches

ANAHEIM, Calif., Aug. 20 (UPI) — Steve Stone became the first 20-game winner in the majors by leading Baltimore to a 5-2 triumph over California here last night.

Stone (20-4) did not allow a hit until Bert Campaneris singled up the middle with one out in the eighth inning. Stone had won as many as 15 games only once previously in his nine-year career with four teams.

The Orioles got bases-empty home runs from Eddie Murray, Doug DeCinces and Dan Graham.

Indians 8, White Sox 5

In Chicago, Mike Hargrove had four hits, scored twice and drove in two runs, and Ron Hassey had two RBIs to lead Cleveland to an 8-5 victory over the White Sox.

Royals 4, Rangers 3

In Arlington, Texas, Jon Matlack stopped George Brett's hitting streak at 30 games, but Kansas City rallied for three runs in the ninth — capped by Willie Aikens' RBI single — to defeat the Rangers, 4-3.

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Red Sox 7, A's 5

In Oakland, Calif., Carl Yastrzemski singled home Tony Perez with the tie-breaking run in the ninth to lead Boston to a 7-5 victory over the A's. Perez hit his 21st home run of the year in the seventh.

Yankees 3, Mariners 1

In Seattle, Reggie Jackson and Bob Watson hit home runs to lead New York to a 3-1 victory over the Mariners.

Blue Jays 4, Twins 3

In Bloomington, Minn., Steve Braun's pinch-hit RBI double in the ninth broke a 3-3 deadlock and lifted Toronto to a 4-3 victory over the Twins.

Tigers 6, Brewers 2

In Milwaukee, Richie Hebner hit a two-run triple to highlight a four-run third that enabled Detroit to defeat the Brewers, 6-2, breaking Milwaukee's seven-game winning streak.

Astros 5, Pirates 2

In the National League, in Houston, Cesar Cedeno and Art Howe each batted in two runs and Nolan Ryan allowed seven hits over 7⅓ innings to lead the Astros to a 5-2 victory over Pittsburgh.

Dodgers 3, Expos 2

In Montreal, two-out singles in the ninth by Steve Yeager, Derrel Thomas and Davey Lopes led Los Angeles to a 3-2 victory over the Expos.

Giants 5, Mets 4

In New York, Darrell Evans hit a home run during a two-run sixth and snapped a 4-4 tie with a seventh-inning sacrifice fly, lifting San Francisco to a 5-4 triumph over the Mets.

Braves 5, Cubs 4

In Atlanta, Glenn Hubbard doubled home Luis Gomez with one out in the bottom of the 11th to lift the Braves to a 5-4 victory over Chicago.

Phillies 7, Padres 4

In Philadelphia, Larry Bowa doubled home the tie-breaking run in the fifth and sparked the Phillies to a 7-4 victory over San Diego, marking the Phils' sixth straight triumph and the seventh consecutive loss for the Padres.

Reds 4, Cardinals 2

In Cincinnati, pitcher Mike LaCoss, hitless in his last 36 at-bats, lined a single up the middle in the fourth to drive in the go-ahead run and help the Reds beat St. Louis, 4-2.

Freedom Gets Edge on Clipper

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 20 (AP) — Freedom resumed its relentless campaign for the America's Cup defender's role yesterday by beating Russell Long's Clipper in the opening day of the final trials for U.S. boats.

Dennis Conner skippered Freedom to a 26-second win over Clipper in fickle Rhode Island Sound winds that prompted the supervising committee to shorten the course to 7.5 miles.

Meanwhile, France 3 improved its record in the challenger trials to 3-1 at the expense of England's Lionheart, which was forced early in the race to retrieve a crewmember who had fallen overboard.

Trailed at Start

Freedom trailed Clipper at the start of the U.S. match, but was in a better position to take advantage of a wind shift. "He didn't cover us and we read the wind better," Conner said. Freedom rounded the first mark :49 ahead.

Long closed the margin on the second leg as the wind dropped off, but Conner still had a comfortable enough lead to coast home with his 31st win of the summer against only two losses.

Freedom also had a wide lead in a first race, but the match was abandoned at the fifth mark by the New York Yacht Club's race committee.

"I think we can get to the point where we're 50-50 (in wins and losses)," reasoned Long. "And toward the end of the trials, if we can go just beyond that 50 percent point, I think the ball game's going to be ours."

Conner's only setbacks of the campaign came on the first day of preliminary trials to Ted Turner and Courageous on June 21, and midway through the July trials to Clipper.

Courageous, the 1977 defender, remained at the dock yesterday, undergoing final trials.

Lionheart was trailing France 3 on the first leg of the course when Richard Clampett of Hamble, Hampshire, fell over the side in rough seas. The English yacht turned back to pull Clampett from the water unharmed, giving France 3 a big lead.

France 3 rounded the first mark nearly three minutes before Lionheart, and increased the gap over the next five legs, finishing with a 9:40 lead — the widest victory margin of any race this summer, U.S. or foreign.

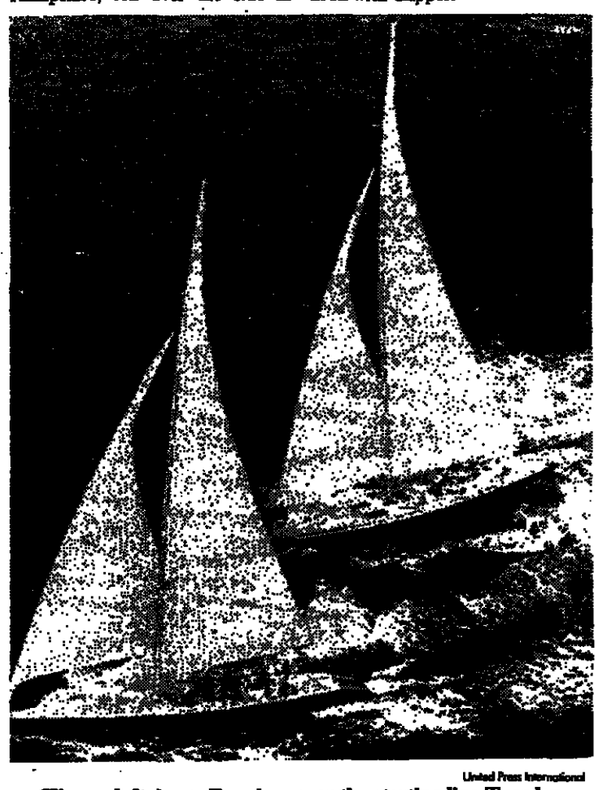
Australia, 2-0, and Sverige, 0-2, were to resume their matches today. Courageous completing repairs to its bow, damaged Monday in a collison with Clipper.

CFL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
East						
Ottawa	4	3	0	8	142	136
Hamilton	3	2	0	6	104	78
Toronto	3	3	0	6	97	99
Montreal	2	4	0	4	82	121
West						
Edmonton	5	1	0	10	158	76
Calgary	4	3	0	8	160	146
Br.Columbia	3	2	0	6	124	110
Winnipeg	1	4	0	2	88	130
Saskatchewan	1	4	0	2	83	136

Tuesday's Result

Calgary 16, Edmonton 15



United Press International

Clipper, left, beats Freedom over the starting line Tuesday.

Tuesday's Baseball Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis 002 000 000—2 8 2
Cincinnati 100 200 01x—4 10 0
S.Martinez, Hood (5), Kaat (7) and Simmons; LaCoss, Bair (8) and Nolan. W—LaCoss, 7-9. L—S.Martinez, 4-7. HRs—Cincinnati, Collins (3), Nolan (3).

Chicago 300 000 010 00—4 8 0
Atlanta 002 000 110 01—5 11 2
Lamp, Sutter (8), Tidrow (11) and Blackwell; Boggs, Bradford (8), Camp (8), Garber (9), P.Niekro (11) and Benedict. W—P.Niekro, 10-14. L—Tidrow, 5-4. HRs—Chicago, Buckner (9). Atlanta, Ramirez (1).

San Diego 300 100 000—4 8 0
Philadelphia 011 120 20x—7 15 1
Shirley, Armstrong (5), Lucas (8) and Stimac; Ruthven, McGraw (8) and Boone. W—Ruthven, 11-8. L—Shirley, 9-9. HR—Philadelphia, Trillo (5).

Los Angeles 000 000 021—3 10 0
Montreal 001 000 010—2 8 1
Hooton, Goltz (8), Stanhouse (8) and Ferguson, Yeager (7); Lee, Fryman (7), Sosa (8) and Carter. W—Stanhouse, 1-2. L—Sosa, 7-5.

San Francisco 101 002 100—5 10 3
New York 001 003 000—4 11 1
Knepper, Lavelle (7), Minton (9) and May; Zachry, Hausman (6), Reardon (7), Allen (9) and Trevino. W—Knepper, 9-14. L—Reardon, 7-7. HRs—San Francisco, D.Evans (16), Ivie (4). New York, E.Maddox (4).

Pittsburgh 200 000 000—2 8 0
Houston 300 002 00x—5 7 0
Candelaria, Romo (8) and Ott; Ryan, Sambito (8) and Pujols. W—Ryan, 8-8. L—Candelaria, 8-13.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland 420 100 100—8 12 0
Chicago 220 000 001—5 8 2
Grimsley, Monge (9) and Hassey; Dotson, Wortham (2), Robinson (6), Hoffman (7), Farmer (9) and Borgmann. W— Grimsley, 4-2. L—Dotson, 9-8. HRs—Chicago, Squires (2), Pruitt (2).

Detroit 004 000 002—6 10 0
Milwaukee 000 200 000—2 7 1
Schatzeder and Parrish; Haas, McClure (9), Castro (9) and B.Martinez, C.Moore (9). W—Schatzeder, 7-9. L—Haas, 14-10. HR—Milwaukee, Thomas (27).

Toronto 001 002 001—4 8 0
Minnesota 000 120 000—3 11 2
Stieb, Barlow (6), Willis (9), Schram (9) and B.Davis; D.Jackson, Corbett (8) and Wynegar. W—Barlow, 2-1. L—Corbett, 8-6. HR—Minnesota, Adams (4).

Kansas City 100 000 003—4 8 3
Texas 000 010 110—3 8 1
Leonard, Twitty (8), Quisenberry (9) and Wathan; Matlack, Darwin (9), J.Johnson (9) and Sundberg. W—Twitty, 2-0. L—Darwin, 10-2.

New York 010 100 010—3 10 1
Seattle 100 000 000—1 5 0
T.Underwood, Gossage (7) and Cerone; Honeycutt, Heaverlo (8) and L.Cox. W— T.Underwood, 10-9. L—Honeycutt, 9-14. HRs—New York, Watson (8), R.Jackson (34).

Baltimore 010 110 110—5 11 1
California 000 000 020—2 2 1
Stone, T.Martinez (8) and Graham; A.Martinez, Hassler (6), Lemanczyk (8) and Whitmer, Cliburn (9). W—Stone, 20-4. L—A.Martinez, 3-4. HRs—Baltimore, Murray (23), Graham (7), DeCinces (10).

Boston 010 200 112—7 11 1
Oakland 001 211 000—5 10 3
Torrez, Drago (6), B.Stanley (8), Burgmeier (9) and Fisk; Keough, Lacey (8), J.Jones (8), Minetto (8), Beard (9) and Newman. W—B.Stanley, 8-6. L—Minetto, 0-2. HR—Boston, Perez (21).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	72	46	.610	—
Baltimore	69	48	.590	2½
Milwaukee	66	55	.545	7½
Boston	61	54	.530	9½
Detroit	60	56	.517	11
Cleveland	60	57	.513	11½
Toronto	49	68	.419	22½
West				
Kansas City	77	42	.647	—
Oakland	62	58	.517	15½
Texas	57	61	.483	19½
Minnesota	54	67	.427	25
Chicago	49	67	.422	26½
California	48	69	.410	28
Seattle	42	76	.356	34½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	67	52	.563	—
Montreal	65	54	.546	2
Philadelphia	63	53	.543	2½
New York	56	63	.471	11
St. Louis	52	65	.444	14
Chicago	49	68	.419	17
West				
Houston	65	53	.551	—
Cincinnati	65	55	.542	1
Los Angeles	63	55	.534	2
San Francisco	59	60	.496	6½
Atlanta	56	62	.475	9
San Diego	50	70	.417	16

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

BALTIMORE—Signed Earl Weaver, manager, to a two-year extension contract.

National League

MONTREAL—Reinstated John Tamargo, catcher, on the roster. Designated Dale Murray, pitcher, for assignment.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Billy Cunningham, coach, to a three-year contract.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

ATLANTA—Placed June Jones, quarterback, on injured reserve list. Cut Tom Moriarty, defensive back; Ron McCartney, linebacker; Bryan Sweeney, wide receiver; and Walt Bellamy, defensive back. Placed Dennis Pearson, wide receiver, and Mike Higgins and James McDougald, running backs, on the injured reserve list.

BALTIMORE—Cut Ed Whitley, tight end; John Priestner, linebacker; Larry Stewart, defensive tackle; Fred DiBernardi, punter; Randy Bielski, place-kicker; and Mark Bright, fullback.

BUFFALO—Signed Lou Piccone, wide receiver. Cut Mike Collier, fullback; Steve Powell, running back; Mike Almond, wide receiver; Dan Hartwig, quarterback, and Rick Dennison, tight end. Placed Mekell Jeremia, linebacker, and Herman Parker, offensive guard, on the injured reserve list.

CHICAGO—Obtained Terry Tautolo, linebacker, from Philadelphia for a future draft pick. Placed Virgil Livers, cornerback, and Bill Perrin, safety, on the injured reserve list. Cut Tony Ardizzone, center; Chris DeFrance, wide receiver; Rollie Hansen, guard; Chris Judge, safety; Chuck Male, kicker; and Rick Mass, cornerback.

DALLAS—Traded Burton Lawless, guard, to Miami for a future undisclosed draft choice. Cut Mike Marcusa, quarterback; Guy Prather, linebacker; Jim Himle, guard; Mike Hagen, wide receiver; Mike Jones, cornerback; and Mike Richardson, running back.

DENVER—Placed Golden Richards, wide receiver, on the injured reserve list. Cut Glenn Doughty, wide receiver; Don Hardeman, running back; Pete Woods, quarterback; Joe Roman, guard; Tim Gerhart, linebacker; Mike Bailey, tackle; Steve Gortz, punter; Willie Holden, tight end; and Mike Ditchfield, kicker.

DETROIT—Placed Doug English and Bubba Baker, defensive tackles; and Benny Ricardo, place-kicker, on the injured reserve list. Cut Phil Mowers, defensive tackle; Ken Long, offensive lineman; and Tony Leonard, defensive back.

GREEN BAY—Cut Steve Wagner and John Brister, defensive backs; Nate Simpson, running back; and Dan Cernansky and Gary Weaver, linebackers. Placed Barty Smith, fullback; Bobby Kimball, receiver; Jotus White and Eric Johnson, defensive backs, on the injured reserve list.

HOUSTON—Cut Tim Campbell, linebacker; Alvin Bowers, running back; John Choukair, kicker; Rickie Harr and Richard Moore, defensive backs; Ralph Rushing, defensive end; and Doug Smith, linebacker.

KANSAS CITY—Cut Larry Brown, John Choma, Steve Sybelden and Larry Tearry, offensive linemen; Larry Hester, running back; Johnny Dirden, Ruben Hurston and Bill Kellar, wide receivers; Al Dixon, tight end; Tyrone Crews, Mike Dupree, Kelvin Smith and Sam Stepney, linebackers; and Rich Pennella, punter. Placed Alois Blackwell, running back, and Curt Petits, defensive lineman, on the injured reserve list.

LOS ANGELES—Cut Quentin Lowry, linebacker; Obie Groves, running back; and Steve Cosmos, tight end. Placed Jack Youngblood, defensive end; Jim Youngblood, linebacker; Larry Brooks, defensive tackle; and Dennis Harrah, guard; on the reserve list.

NEW ENGLAND—Placed Al Chandler, tight end, on the retired reserve list. Placed Jimmy Stewart, defensive back, on the injured reserve list. Cut Mike House, tight end; Mark Cahill; quarterback; Paul Collins and Mike Cusumano, wide receivers; Paul Ricker, tight end; Mel Nolan, running back; Bob McIntyre and Rich Rosen, guards; Jack Lazor, linebacker; Bernie Heber, Steve LaMay and Greg McAleenon, safeties and Ken Stortzel, place-kicker.

NEW ORLEANS—Cut Jim Merlo and Stan Sytsma, linebackers; Charles Burgess, Felix Wilson, Rickey Patton and Larry Taylor, wide receivers; John Arbeznik, guard; Pat McDougall, offensive tackle; Neal Timmons, defensive end; and Mike Williams; defensive tackle.

NEW YORK GIANTS—Placed Leon Perry, running back, on the injured reserve list.

OAKLAND—Cut David Humm, quarterback; Joe Stewart and Erle Poush, wide receivers. Placed Mark Mesaroli, tackle; Brett Mariz, guard; and Mario Celotto, William Bowens, Mike Massey and John Adams, linebackers, on the injured reserve list.

PHILADELPHIA—Traded Terry Tautolo, linebacker, to Chicago for an undisclosed draft choice. Cut Nate Rivers, fullback; Bob Harris, tackle; Howard Fields and Terence Brown, safeties; Curtis Bunche, defensive end; Barry Collins, center; and Regis McQuoide, offensive tackle. Placed Larry Barnes, fullback; Al Latimer, cornerback; and John Miller, guard, on the injured reserve list.

PITTSBURGH—Placed Thom Dornbrook, offensive lineman, and Bill Hurley, safety, on the injured reserve list. Cut Ron McCall and Willie Taylor, wide receivers; Mark Mattingly and Tim Singleton, defensive ends; Gerry Glascic, linebacker; Norris Williams, guard; and Ric Valley, running back.

SAN DIEGO—Signed Russ Washington, offensive tackle.

SAN FRANCISCO—Cut Ken MacAfee, tight end.

TAMPA BAY—Cut Wally Chambers, defensive end.

WASHINGTON—Placed John Riggins, running back, under a special exemption whereby they would have to cut another player if Riggins returns to the club. Placed Jarvis White, cornerback, and Farley Bell, linebacker, on the reserve list. Placed Kenny Harrison, wide receiver; Melvin Jones, guard; Jack Shroeder and Pat Ogrin, defensive tackles; on the injured reserve list. Cut Ed Delgado, kicker; Lawrence McCullough, wide receiver; Mike Matocha, defensive end; and Marcene Emmett, cornerback.

National Hockey League

LOS ANGELES—Named Nick Beverly coach of the Houston Apollos of the Central League.

ST.LOUIS—Signed Rick LaPointe, defenseman, and Blair Chapman, right wing.

Patterson at 45: Ring's Quiet Champion Makes Full Circle Home

By Rudy Abramson

NEW PALTZ, N.Y., Aug. 20 (LAT) — He is alone much of the time. He goes into his fields and swings a scythe for hours, cutting back weeds and wildflowers and keeping hedgerows from getting out of control.

He runs along the country roads outside town, zig-zagging into the forest atop the Catskill Mountains, where he can look down at the Wallkill River. He works out in the gym he has converted from a century-old barn. At night he falls into bed dog tired and happy.

Floyd Patterson is 45.

When he was 21, he became the youngest man ever to win the world's heavyweight boxing championship. When he was 24, he lost the title, battered to the canvas by Ingemar Johansson. When he was 25, he became the first fighter ever to win the title a second time when he knocked Johansson senseless.

Patterson was different — a thoughtful, introspective, almost gentle man in a bloody business. He was the champion at the end of the 1950s, his contemporaries members of the "silent generation." It was the lull before the violent, supercharged Vietnam years — when the young took over America's streets, when a brash Muhammad Ali dominated boxing and Patterson slid toward oblivion at 30.

Some said he was a fluke, a man with a glass jaw, a pretender to the throne. They said Patterson was too small. They said he lacked the killer instinct.

He did not strike back at his critics, and after he lost the championship a second time, he even wore a disguise, hoping not to be recognized, hoping to hide his shame. Today he is, in a way, back where he started.

Just a few miles through the mountains from his farm is the old site of the Wiltwyck School for Boys, where a judge sent him when he was 9, to get him off the streets of Brooklyn, to control his truancy and petty thievery, to divert him from a course heading nowhere.

At Wiltwyck, Patterson put on boxing gloves for his first bout. He came back here 15 years ago, near the end of his career, to the kind of place he had dreamed of since he was a boy and first saw the Catskills.

Now he is trying to repay what he considers his debts to boxing. He is working with youngsters headed down the same road he traveled toward trouble. He is seeking financial security for professional fighters who never make it into main events, trying to make sure that others escape needless injury in the ring.

Patterson is far from the spotlight, away from the fight-night crowds, the promoters, the opportunists who considered him an easy touch. He sees few people except his wife and children and the young men who come to his gym to learn to use their fists the way he did back in the days when columnist Red Smith said he had "paws faster than a subway pickpocket."

"I never really adjusted to that style of life," he said. "I can't say that I disliked it, because when you are in the spotlight it shows you have accomplished something of importance. But I couldn't bring myself to lead that kind of life."

When Patterson was skipping school and stealing from grocery stores and supermarkets in Brooklyn, he was a kid who hated himself, who scratched out his own likeness in family pictures, who considered himself stupid, backward, hopeless. He found himself during the two years he was at the school near here before he was sent back to his family in Brooklyn.

He turned to professional fighting after winning an Olympic gold medal at the 1952 Games and won the world heavyweight championship from Archie Moore just four years later. When he finally quit in 1972, Patterson had been in 65 professional bouts. He has won $9.5 million, enough to make him comfortable for life.

To the end of his career, Patterson was a man preoccupied with proving his own worth. Slugged to the canvas seven times in his first meeting with Johansson, he came back the next year and left the Swede twitching and unconscious.

It was both the best and the worst moment of Patterson's career. To this day, Patterson talks in a troubled tones about that incident, still not liking the person he was at that moment.

"I never fought another fight like that one," he said recently. "I disliked Ingemar intensely for what he had said after the first fight — that I was a bum, that I had never been a good champion.... I've learned one thing. You don't have to knock another person to make yourself look bigger. If I want to make myself look big, I don't have to lower another person to do it."

Patterson lost the championship a second time to Sonny Liston. Then he spent nearly a decade, including two fights with Ali, trying to win it back one more time.

Patterson never announced he was retiring from the ring. He just quit.

Since he converted his barn into a gym, 600 boys, some of them as troubled as he was in his early youth, have come to learn to box. A few live in the gym; some have stayed as long as four years.

"This is not a program to develop professional fighters," Patterson says. "Everybody is looking for a high today, and my theory was that if I could get young people interested enough in becoming physically fit through boxing, the chances of them ever abusing their bodies with alcohol or narcotics would be very low. That was the whole idea."

He is content to be right where he is, with his family and a few boys who are anxious to copy his quick hands and his peek-a-boo defense.

"I'm happy with myself today," he said. "If I had it all to do over, I would not change one thing, not even the defeats, the times I was ashamed, because I learned something from all of it. Mix it all up and you get what I am today.

"God has been very good to me. And if I die tomorrow, I can say I have really lived."



Associated Press

Floyd Patterson and a few swinging friends.

Red Smith

A Batch of 8 New Dial-a-Pros

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (NYT) — With visions of Sugar Ray Leonard dancing in their lumpy heads, eight amateur boxers turned pro yesterday, entrusting their worldly prospects to Bob Arum and NBC television. The deal wasn't quite the same as the one Faust made with that other fellow; Faust got the luscious Marguerite for his end, these guys got Danish and coffee.

A few years ago, neighborhood clubs like the Broadway Arena, Ardley Palace, Ridgewood Grove, Eastern Parkway and Beecher's Gym ran amateur bouts, with a gold watch for the winner, and if the boy's manager converted the trophy into cash, why, that didn't impair the kid's amateur standing.

If he was a consistent winner like Walker Smith, who didn't change his name to Ray Robinson until he had graduated from George Gainford's Salem Crescent A.C. amateur team, he couldn't very well sit up all night winding watches.

Usually it was just a happen-so that a kid turned pro. Some preliminary performer wouldn't show up, the kid would agree to substitute, and he'd come out of a four-rounder with a bloody nose and a $5 bill.

The eight who turned pro yesterday did so in the Jade Room of the Waldorf, no less, with floodlights and fanfare and films of their amateur performances. The production was billed as the professional boxing debut of the nation's leading amateurs.

Their actual plunge into the chilly waters of professionalism will take place on an NBC Saturday show called SportsWorld, four of them appearing Nov. 1 and the other four a week later. They will not, as Ray Leonard did, get $40,000 for their first bout.

Blessed and Buttered

As the bright, particular star of the 1976 Olympics, Leonard was a champion blessed with television exposure and buttered all over with airborne superlatives before he turned pro. These young men apparently feel that they would have the same advantage if the United States had participated in the Moscow Games. Some settled instead for the United States Olympic team trials in Atlanta June 21.

Out of that as a gold-medal winner came Bernard Taylor, a featherweight, who worked as a television cameraman in Charlotte, N.C. Four times a national Golden Gloves champion, he fights out of Knoxville, Tenn., now under the direction of Ace Miller, who ushered John Tate up for a brief hitch as a heavyweight champion.

If one were seeking a single adjective to apply to Taylor, "experienced" might serve. Now 23, he says he has been going to the gym since he was 8. His record is cited as 500 bouts, eight defeats.

Native, Once-Removed

Johnny Bumphus, 24, is a left-handed six-footer who won the gold as a junior welterweight. Originally from Tacoma, Wash., he is now — as the incomparable ring announcer, Harry Balogh, used to tell Madison Square Garden audiences — "a native of Nashville, Tenn.," where he works in the Davidson County sheriff's office. He confesses to a record of 341 victories, 16 defeats.

Alex Ramos, 19, a middleweight from the South Bronx, has acquired tastes somewhat different from those of his boyhood companions. He uses padded mittens instead of guns and knives for playthings. It has been a long time since Alex beat up on a school teacher. Against middleweights of sundry nationalities, he claims a won-lost total of 143-9 with 93 knockouts. He has been New York Golden Gloves champion four times.

Davey Moore, silver-medal winner at 147 pounds in Atlanta, is another four-time Golden Gloves champ in New York. Another silver-medal winner is Chris McDonald, a heavyweight from Tiverton, R.I., who works as a stablemate of Marvin Hagler in Brockton, Mass.

Up, Down, Up

As a kid of 13, McDonald weighed 175 pounds and, at the urging of his father, went to a gym to train down. He started boxing at 147 pounds, moved up to 156, to 165, to 178 and finally joined the certified heavyweights. Of his three defeats (compared with 78 victories), one was administered by James Broad, whose swift knockout of Marvis Frazier is the only defeat Joe's son has experienced.

Other heavyweights in the group are Tony Tucker of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Mitchell Green of Queens, who stands 6 feet 5 inches. Baby of the class is Tony Ayala, 17, a junior middleweight from San Antonio, national Golden Gloves champion of 1979. He has been boxing since he was 8, claims a record of 140 victories and eight defeats.

This is the crop that stands today where Ray Leonard, Howard Davis and their Olympic teammates stood four years ago. Will they still be standing four years hence?



Art Buchwald

No News Is Thrilling In Networks' Hands

NEW YORK — As a member of the print media, no one stands in as much awe as I do of the electronic media. It is not when they have a good story that they're at their best — it's when they have no story at all and have to stick with it that they really shine.

All three networks excelled last week at the Democratic convention.



Buchwald

I guess the highlight was Wednesday evening. I was watching one of the major channels and there was absolutely nothing going on. The network team rose to the occasion.

"Let's go now to Tammy Dumbarton. Tammy, you had an earlier report that nothing was going to happen in the next hour. Can you confirm that for us?"

"Yes, Lester. I've been talking to the Rhode Island delegation and they have told me they don't plan to do anything."

"That's very interesting, Tammy, stay with it. Let's go to Carlton Finks who is talking to a lady delegate from Delaware."

"Lester, as you know, nothing has taken place here for the last two hours and with me now is Mrs. Cynthia Grogan, a Carter delegate from Delaware who says she has nothing to say. Mrs. Grogan, is this true?"

"That's correct. On behalf of the entire delegation from Delaware I have no news to report."

"I'm sorry, Carlton, I have to switch to the Waldorf where Temple Star has the latest news on what is going on at Kennedy headquarters."

"Lester, I'm standing in the empty lobby of the Waldorf Astoria and over to my right, out of camera range, is the cashier's window. Senator Kennedy checked out of here sometime today. He came down the elevators and walked out the Park Avenue exit with his family and got into a car."

"What do you think it all means, Temp?"

"Lester, it's too early to say, but I've talked to one of the senator's campaign aides who was closeted in the suite and he said none of it means anything. I'm trying to get confirmation on this now."

"You do that, Temp, and we'll get back to you. Now let's go to Eldon Lloyd who has been standing out on Eighth Avenue and can give us an up-to-date report on the situation there."

"Lester, the traffic on Eighth Avenue is moving very well. Three buses have passed by in the last half-hour going north, and about six minutes ago I saw a 1961 Buick. You don't see many of those around any more. There is something going on in Pennsylvania Station. I believe an Amtrak train is running late, but none of the Amtrak people will talk about it."

* * *

"Eldon, will you hold off on that Amtrak report? We've had a bulletin that they've run out of coffee in the Garden concession stand just below us. Ron Peterson is trying to get over there now. Ron, can you get to the stand and check it out?"

"I'm working my way over now, Lester. As you can see, the floor is jammed with people. Okay, here I am. Sir, is it true your concession has run out of coffee?"

"Yes, we have. Hi, Mom and Dad and Danny and Eddie and Sue and the guys at Feagan's Bar."

"What do you plan to do about it?"

"Nothing."

"I guess that clinches it, Lester. It could be the biggest nothing story we've had so far."

"It certainly could be. Well, as you have seen and heard, there is nothing going on here, and we'll stay with the story until its conclusion. In a moment we'll be back with latest coverage of the Democratic convention in our 72nd hour in captivity."

Sculpture for Hamburg

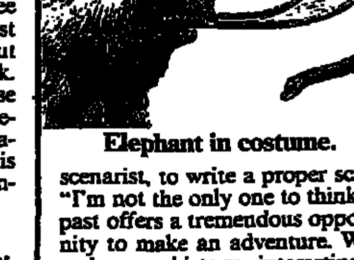
HAMBURG (Reuters) — The city of Hamburg will buy a bronze sculpture by Henry Moore valued by dealers at about $370,000, a city council spokesman says. "Reclining Figure: Hand," completed in 1979, is an abstract figure rising from a recumbent posture.

Mary Blume

The Film Quest for B.C.

LONDON (IHT) — After so many light-years of space films, there was nowhere to go but back. Several medieval movies are now being shot and the coming big subject is prehistory: At least three epics on early man are in the works and the first one out of the cave may be "Quest for Fire," which 20th Century-Fox eagerly OK'd within 24 hours of hearing a vague and improbable story line from director Jean-Jacques Annaud.

"Everyone finds that people will get fed up with space and the future," said Annaud. After sparking Fox's enthusiasm he got Gerard Brach, Roman Polanski's scenarist, to write a proper script. "I'm not the only one to think the past offers a tremendous opportunity to make an adventure. What makes prehistory interesting is what makes science fiction interesting — the ability to dream and create a world."



Elephant in costume.

Annaud has worked on "Quest for Fire" for three years and was in the final stages of preproduction at Shepperton Studios with designer Brian Morris, who did "Yanks." Surrounded by scholarly books, they had just invented an ancient spear launcher while in a neighboring trailer with decorous lace curtains the wardrobe department was having a conference on body hair.

There are prop lists tacked to the walls (Arrows, Shafts, Clubs, Mammoth's Foot) while another list suggest Ideas for Merchandizing (Survival Kits, Furs, Bear Teeth).

The sabre-toothed tiger will be played by a lion with dentures and stripes stenciled onto its fur. The woolly mammoths will be elephants in fur coats. "Actually, it's not that simple," Annaud said. "For the hair system we use five different methods. It's impossible just to zip elephants into mammoth coats."

The cast include no dinosaurs; the suggestion makes Annaud, a man of unusally equable temperament, rather cross. "People are so confused about prehistory. Man never saw a dinosaur."

On the subject of misconceptions, producer Michael Gruskoff adds that "the first vision people have is Raquel Welch in a loincloth, so we want to dispel that right away." The cast is all unknown names, and bodies, and casting took place from Rome to Roubaix, in northern France. The chosen actors have such names as Rae Dawn Chong and Gary Schwartz.

The cast has been having intensive tuition in prehistoric mime and language. They all developed sore feet and had to be fitted with special invisible soles as well as prosthetic devices to give a suitable prognathous look.

The film is set in 75,000 B.C., when homo sapiens begins to take over from the Neanderthals, who, in Annaud's film, have wrested the prized posession of fire from his homo sapiens tribe, the Ulam. The story is based on Rosny Aisen's "La Guerre du Feu," which has sold more than 20 million copies since its publication in France in 1911.

The adventurous story line of the film is used as pretext for a psychological drama on the birth of human emotions. "It's about how man became man," Annaud says. "One man — we know he's falling in love, but he doesn't know — he only knows he feels terrible."

Anthony Burgess, who created a futuristic language for "A Clockwork Orange," invented a prehistoric tongue for Annaud; a copy of Burgess' lexicon is attached to each script. And popular anthropologist Desmond Morris has devised gestures for the characters.

"One of the notions we are trying to dispel is that early man was a lumbering brute who was always dragging women off by the hair and living in loutish conditions," Morris says.

As a Frenchman, Annaud has the advantage of coming from a county with a fine tradition of prehistoric scholarship. Also, he once had a fiancee whose mother's lover was eminent in the subject, which led the woman's dentist husband, in an excess of jealousy, to become an expert on prehistoric teeth. "You'd go there for lunch and the dining table would be full of ancient molars," Annaud says.

A graduate in classic and medieval history at the Sorbonne, Annaud attended cinema school at the same time and became a leading maker of commercials, with Ridley Scott and Alan Parker, also successful film directors now, as his chief rivals. "They were my two enemies," he says. "Now we are friends."

In lieu of military service Annaud went to the Ivory Coast where he made documentaries on the use of soap and on prenatal care. The Ivory Coast inspired his first feature film, "Black and White in Color," which in 1976, against fearful competition from "Seven Beauties" and "Cousin, Cousine," won the foreign language Oscar. This was of no help in France.

"They don't know what it's about. For them it's more important to win a prize in a Belgian festival, French producers are more interested in my commercial background than in my Oscar. That's why I was pleased to do my other film, 'Coup de Tete.' I didn't want to be French for export only."

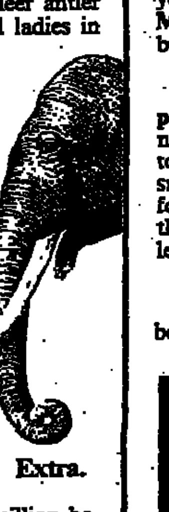
He has storyboarded and planned every detail of "Quest for Fire." "My purpose is not to astonish people by the monster I'm going to show but to go into the minds of my three heroes. To get to the locations is incredible but I have to let the audience think it was as easy to shoot as an intimate film made in a suburb of Paris."

He considered locations from Moscow to Hawaii before settling on Kenya's Rift Valley and on Iceland, a small country that gives big headaches with problems ranging from hopeless quarantine laws to a lack of hotels outside the capital. (The production manager arranged to send a part of the population on a paid Caribbean vacation so the film unit could live in their homes.)

"Iceland is a small island in the middle of nowhere which is bigger than England and has only 200,000 people," Annaud said. "They have two months of weak sunlight, their inflation rate is 65 percent, they have two forests with dwarf birch trees, and a cup of coffee in a gas station 100 miles from Reykjavik was more expensive than Fouquet's.

"The nice thing about Iceland is that as nowhere is everywhere, you have a road to get there."

Annaud has organized the film with great enthusiasm and ingenuity. "We have all kinds of people working for us. A strange man in Wales with a long beard is making our tools, a guy in Oxford is making weapons in an absolutely accurate way, using reindeer antler as a tool. We have old ladies in cottages, each with a body-cast in her dining room, knotting hair on to the body-casts."



Extra.

In the midst of all this industry, just as the elephants were about to don their furs and head for Iceland, a bombshell fell: Because the Screen Actors Guild strike has halted all U.S. productions featuring American actors, 20th Century-Fox had to pull out of the film, leaving producer Michael Gruskoff with the task of raising $5 million before the weather in Iceland closes in. Otherwise, the project will have to be scrapped.

Annaud had just explained the situation to his British crew. "I had a moving and touching day. The girls were crying but no one grumbled, they all said they'd try to hold on. On those moments you feel like cinema people are like circus people — they do it because they love it."

Producer Gruskoff, haring around for backers, says, "I feel like one of the movie's characters that has the little spark in the fire cage. I have to get the fires started."

As a producer Gruskoff says he feels *otim*, which is Burgess' "prehistoric" word for positive or good. Annaud says he is feeling *garsnae*, bad. There is, unfortunately, no word in the Burgess lexicon for hope.

PEOPLE: Disabled U.S. Swimmer Abandons Channel Try

American paraplegic athlete **Jack Robertson** has abandoned his bid to swim the English Channel and three other swimmers attempting triple crossings also gave up. Robertson, 30, a teacher from Elyria, Ohio, completed seven miles of the 21-mile crossing before he was pulled from the water by his brother James and other helpers, according to the British coast guard. He won the International Award for Valor in Sport for an earlier attempt at the feat. **Cindy Nicholas**, 22, a Toronto law student, and **Jon Erickson**, a 25-year-old teacher from Hyde Park, Ill., were hampered by stiff currents and abandoned their triple-crossing tries after one leg, the coast guard said. Earlier, 31-year-old British reporter **Kevin Murphy** gave up a similar three-way bid after the second leg.

* * *

Fans of U.S. rock star **Alice Cooper**, angered when the musician did not show up for a concert in Toronto, pelted police with bottles, smashed stage equipment and fought among themselves in a riot that resulted in about 35 arrests and left 14 youths injured.

* * *

Singer-crusader **Anita Bryant** has been granted a divorce from her husband of 20 years, **Bob Green**, in Miami. "This court has determined the marriage . . . is irretrievably broken," Dade County Circuit Judge **Murray Goldman** ruled. Bryant and her four children will live in Tulsa, Okla., said **Lenore Cate**, Bryant's mother. "Right now she's off of men, and I don't blame her."

* * *

The marble mausoleum where **Elvis Presley** was entombed before his body was moved to his Memphis estate has been put on the market with a $75,000 price tag. An advertisement appeared in two Memphis newspapers, offering the cemetery crypt where Presley was buried for 45 days beside his mother, **Gladys**, in the fall of 1977. The family moved the bodies of Presley and his mother to Graceland mansion after an attempt to steal the superstar's body failed.

* * *

Princess Margaret of Britain turns 50 today. She is losing weight and taking on more public engagements, and is not seeing as much of **Roddy Llewellyn**, a 33-year-old dabbler in pop singing and other fields whose friendship she maintained despite attacks in Parliament and the press. She and her children, **Viscount Linley**, 18, and **Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones**, 16, will be staying with the rest of the royal family at Balmoral Castle in Scotland until early September.

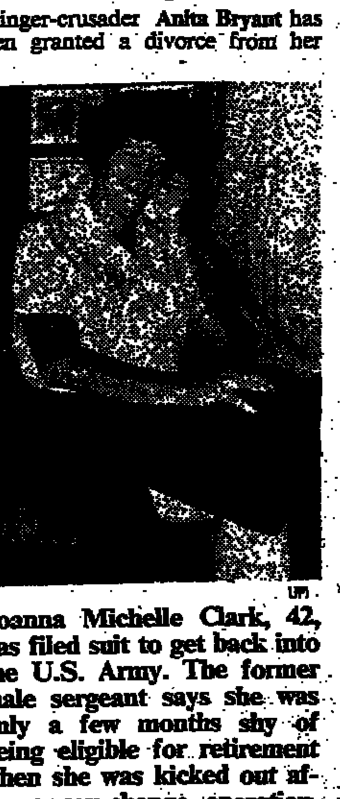
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U.S. environmental expert **Barry Commoner**, 63, will take time out Tuesday from campaigning as the Citizens Party presidential candidate to marry **Lisa Feiner**, 35, in Madison, Wis., where Feiner is a lawyer. It will be her first marriage and Commoner's second. The couple met in 1976 when Feiner was a television reporter in New York and interviewed Commoner for a story about nuclear power.

* * *

Dean Martin has signed a three-year agreement to do publicity for American Telephone & Telegraph. "I'm not interested in selling packaged goods or other items," the 63-year-old singer-actor said of his part in a planned campaign for public telephones and credit cards. "I'm comfortable in this role and I think it's going to be fun."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE



UPI

Joanna Michelle Clark, 42, has filed suit to get back into the U.S. Army. The former male sergeant says she was only a few months shy of being eligible for retirement when she was kicked out after a sex-change operation.

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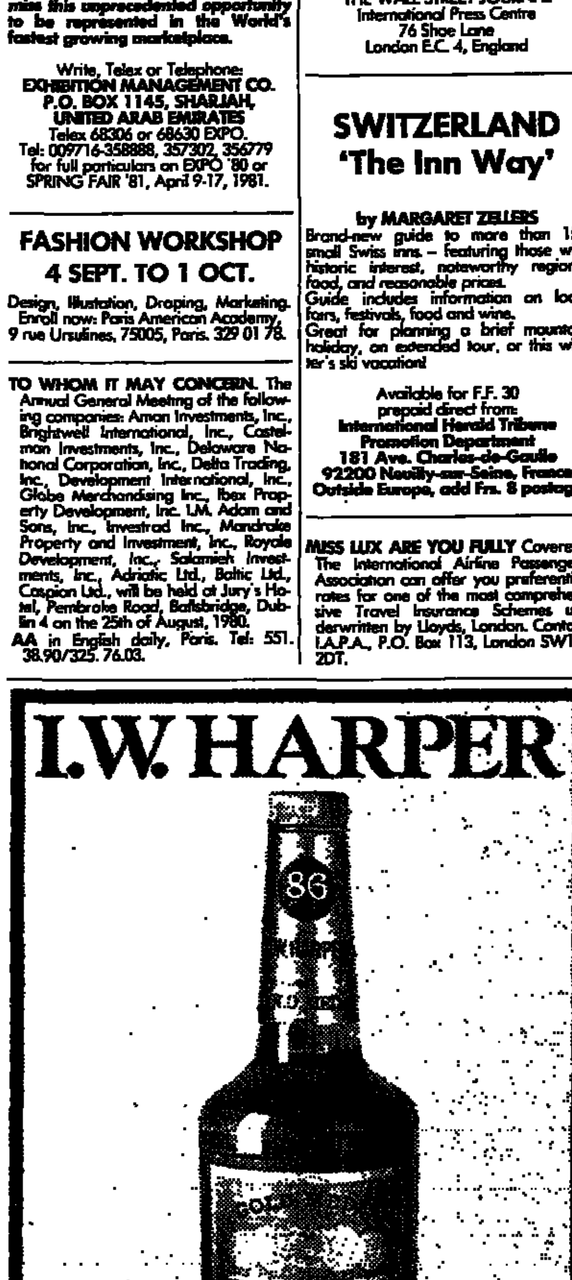
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